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DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

THE EXPEDITION FROM JACKSONVILLE.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

Our Forces Eighty-five Miles in the Interior.

Seven Guns and Five Caissons Captured.

One Million and a Half of Rebel Government Property Seized and Destroyed.

The Rebels Sink a Steam Blockade-Runner and Burn Her Cargo.

COMPLETE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The steam transport *Atlantic*, Capt. BLEDDINS, from Hilton Head, Feb. 15, at 6 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The letters from our special correspondent which we subjoin, give interesting and important details of the successes achieved by our forces in Florida.

Col J. J. HOWARD, of the Quartermaster Department, arrived in the *Atlantic*, en route for Washington with important despatches from Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE to the War Department.

The *Atlantic* brought the following detachments of veterans:

3d Pennsylvania Vols., Col. HOYT, 116 men.
10th Connecticut Vols., Maj. GAGNE, 275 men.
54th Massachusetts Vols., Capt. RICHARD, 487 men.
56th New-York, 136 men.
3rd Artillery, Sergt. RICHARD JONES, 43 men.

Gen. GILLMORE and Staff arrived at Fort Royal from Wassaw on the morning of the 16th.

We are indebted to Purser FOSDICK for prompt delivery of our news package.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

The Occupation of Jacksonville—The Landing—Preparations to March.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sunday, Feb. 7, 1864.

The National forces occupied Jacksonville, Fla., at 5 P. M., this day.

The expedition, comprising twenty steamers of various classes, and eight schooners, the whole under the command of Gen. SEYMOUR, left Hilton Head on the morning of the 6th. The fleet consisted of cavalry, artillery and infantry.

The entire fleet arrived without accident of any kind, at the bar off the mouth of St. John's River, between the hours of 3 and 10 A. M., to-day.

In consequence of the ebb tide, only thirteen of the vessels were able to ride over the bar this morning. At 12 M. that number, including the *Maple Leaf*, Gen. SEYMOUR's flag steamer, started to go up the St. John's River. On the passage up the propeller *Tiley*, and the side-wheel steamer *Gen. Meigs* got aground at a point about five miles from here. At the present writing they have not arrived, but they will probably be here in the course of two or three hours, as the high tide at 6 o'clock will enable them to float.

The gunboats *Ottawa* and *Norwich* were on duty at the mouth of the river. The *Norwich* took the lead up the river, and anchored off Jacksonville, with her starboard guns trained on the town. Immediately following the gunboat was the flag-steamer *Maple Leaf*, which was followed in turn by the other vessels.

Not a gun was fired until the *Maple Leaf* and the *Gen. Hunter* were making fast to the piers at Jacksonville, when a squad of rebel infantry, who were skulking in a piece of woods on the outskirts of the town, fired three shots at the *Gen. Hunter*, one of which wounded the second mate, Mr. NOBLE, the ball entering the chest and coming out at the back. The wounded man received prompt medical attendance, but his condition is precarious.

Soon as the boats touched the piers, Gen. SEYMOUR gave orders for the troops to instantly disembark, form by companies and pursue the enemy. The first season to land were Companies A, B and D, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, (colored;) next came the colored troops from the *General Hunter*, and at the same time Company C, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. WARNER, from the *Rappahannock*.

The colored troops filed into the street bordering on the river, and at the word of command started on a double-quick for the enemy. The enemy did not number over twenty-five foot and mounted soldiers. He fired six or seven shots and then fled to the woods. None of our men were wounded. The pursuit was maintained by the colored troops for a distance of two miles. They then (having been relieved by Company C, First Massachusetts Cavalry) returned, bringing with them five prisoners. Two of the prisoners were taken from a wagon which was being driven toward Baldwin. The cavalry went a distance of five miles and brought in eleven prisoners including two signal officers who were on their station. Two signal flags and a quantity of material used for signal purposes were captured, and a number of horses and mules were also driven in.

To-night our troops are making preparations to march forward toward Baldwin at daylight to-morrow. Baldwin is a small town on the Florida Central Railroad, and eighteen miles distant from here.

To-morrow the entire force of the expedition will be here.

Gen. SEYMOUR has already established his headquarters on shore. We may look out for lively times during the week.

Gen. GILLMORE and some of his staff officers are on the way, and will probably reach here to-morrow.

The families remaining in Jacksonville do not number over twenty-five. They are mostly women and children. They had not the slightest intimation that we were coming until they saw the gunboats off the mouth of the town. Even then they did not suppose that attack was to be accepted by our forces. The sight of our steamers, however, coming up in quick succession, soon prepared them for the crisis.

As we neared the place a few bandbrandists were wantonly to keep some of the buildings near the water.

Every person in the place claims to be Union.

The place itself is in a ruinous condition. Many of the houses are burned, others have been dismantled.

I learn from the citizens that the rebel troops in Florida are under the command of Gen. FINNEGAN. He force is designed and strongly allegating to about 2,000. He may possibly give us a brush at Baldwin.

The Florida Central Railroad, which extends from this place to Tallahassee, is in running order. A train came and departed to-day. It was the intention of the rebels, however, to take up the rails next week and transport them to another portion of the Confederacy. That movement was to precede the abandonment of Florida. We hope to push forward so as to prevent the enemy from damaging the road to any great extent.

A gentleman named BARNEY, a prominent citizen of this place, and a Union man beside, was to attend a convention to-morrow, with a view of dissuading the rebel authorities from tearing up the railroad. The same gentleman has nearly 200 bales of cotton near Baldwin, which he had ordered to be sent to this place. Gen. FINNEGAN telegraphed him to-day that in case the enemy should land at Jacksonville his cotton would be burned. So it seems that the rebel General had some intermation of the expedition.

I omitted to mention in the proper place that Maj. SEYMOUR, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry was with Company O in the reconnoissance this afternoon. Capt. RAY, formerly Lieutenant of the same company, and about to take a command in another regiment now forming in Massachusetts, volunteered his services to the expedition and was with his company to-day.

Everything thus far has gone on in the most prosperous manner. The State abounds in cattle, and provisions are not scarce.

The Advance—Skirmishing with the Enemy—A Cavalry Dash—Important Captures of Guns and Stores—Feeling of the People.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sunday, Feb. 14, 1864.

THE MARCH INTO THE INTERIOR.

I have already noticed in a previous letter the safe arrival at Jacksonville of the troops forming the expedition which left Hilton Head on the 6th inst. for Florida. I now propose to chronicle the events which have occurred in this region since the landing. Prudential reasons deter me from giving the numerical strength of the force. Commencing from the 8th inst., I will state that the troops which had disembarked on the previous day left their camping ground at 3 P. M., and proceeded toward the interior of the State. The force was divided into three columns, commanded respectively by Col. BARTON, Col. HAWLEY, and Col. HENRY. The columns traveled by different routes, Col. HENRY's taking a road at the right of the main road, Col. HAWLEY's one still further at the right, and Col. BARTON's the main road itself. The side roads join the main road at a point three miles above Jacksonville. From the first day of the march the main body of the expedition followed the line of the Florida Central Railroad. According to the original orders the columns were to unite at the three mile point, march in a body that night an additional three miles, bivouac till morning, and then proceed to the rebel Camp Finnigan, which was situated eight miles from Jacksonville. The last of the troops did not reach the three-mile point until after dark, consequently, it was considered advisable for the infantry to halt there till daylight. In the meantime, Col. HENRY with his cavalry and artillery was ordered to push forward on a reconnoissance. I was fortunate enough to join Col. HENRY's column at the outset, and more fortunate in having had an opportunity to accompany it throughout the raid. I shall now ask the reader to follow me with

THE ADVANCE COLUMN,

which I have no hesitation in saying has completely eclipsed, during its six days of experience and adventure, the achievements of any raiding party within the same space of time. It was quite dark when Col. HENRY left the three-mile point; but notwithstanding this circumstance, the column moved on at a brisk trot. It was thought the enemy would be met at a small creek two miles this side of Jacksonville; but as it turned out, he did not attempt to make a stand between here and Camp Finnigan. Thus, it will be observed, Col. HENRY, after detaching his column from the main force, traveled over a space of five miles without noticing any indications of opposition. *The country through which we passed is low, level and marshy. The road on each side is flanked with* pine forests, but by no means dense. The roads have a hard, sandy foundation; and, in many places, pools of water had settled, in some instances forming a depth of one and two feet. Unlike the roads in Virginia and other portions of the country, after a fall of rain, those in Florida are not made disagreeably muddy and impassable. If the water is too deep, or a fallen tree obstructs the way, it is an easy matter to go round it; and, judging from the numerous S's in the road, such has frequently been the case. What I write in regard to the general condition of the roads and aspect of the country, applies to the entire district through which we passed, from the commencement to the end of the road. I did not observe but one vegetable patch and not a single flower garden anywhere along the route. The eye is wearied with viewing nothing but pine trees. Such a thing as a hill or a rise of ground to even a moderate height is out of the question. The houses situated between the settlements are isolated, and present an old, dilapidated appearance. The soil is one fair for farming purposes. It must not be forgotten I am speaking particularly of the land on the line of the railroad from Jacksonville to Lake City. Beyond the latter place, the country is entirely changed, the soil is a rich, sandy loam, and is cultivated to a considerable extent. The best portion of Florida lies near the Gulf. Timber and turpentine are the chief products of that portion which lay along our route. I noticed miles and miles of trees that had been tapped for turpentine. In many places the dead grass and the trees were in flames. With this brief general description of the country I will go on with my narrative of military events.

A NIGHT'S RIDE,

with the darkness so dense we could not see our horses heads, through a hostile country which affords advantages for guerrillas, over a road the bridges of which the enemy had destroyed, and so fatigued our troops to ford the streams, would not be esteemed a pleasant adventure by any timid friends at the North. Every one, however, was in good spirits, and did not care how rapidly he rode, provided he could soon come up with the enemy. It was a little disappointment not to have met some of the rebels at the small stream, two miles this side of Camp Finnigan, but the disappointment was of short duration, for we had not proceeded a mile further, when we discovered a picket station. A charge was made upon it by four men but the pickets had fallen back to their reserve post. We were now on the enemy's track. A half-mile gallop brought us within sight of the post camp-fires, and round it could be seen the pickets hurriedly arranging their traps preparatory to joining their comrades at Camp Finnigan. The advance guard of four men, led by Lieut. HOYT, of Company A, Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, made the charge, and succeeded in capturing all the pickets, five in number. Another rebel, who was outside the line, received a severe sabre cut across the head by one of the sergeants. He ran into the woods on the left, and when Capt. EZRA came on with his artillery, ran back toward the road shouting, "I surrender." He was placed on a gun-box and taken to Barber's Station, where his wound was dressed by our surgeon. This was the only casualty that occurred on either side that night. An aged woman with three young children was sitting at the fire. Neither she nor the children were molested. She thought it very hard that we should take from her a colt which she seemed great to prize. But I think the woman must have regained possession of her colt, from the fact that it kicked the horses some of our men were riding so violently, that the cannoneer, who led it, was glad to let it loose. The horses used by the pickets were taken to the rear of the column. After making a short stop, the column went forward, and within a few minutes' time came within sight of

CAMP FINNIGAN.

The camp lay at the right of the main road and on the line of the railroad. Scouts were sent ahead to reconnoitre, and approached so near the camp as to see 200 cavalrymen drawn up in line of battle, awaiting our charge. The pickets immediately around the camp had reported our advance. But to put to flight and scatter 200 men was not Col. HENRY's object, especially when he knew of artillery that he might possibly capture by not needing the enemy at Camp Finnegan. It is not usually the case that an offensive force leaves knowingly an enemy in the rear. Col. HENRY saw that that the enemy was not sufficiently strong to do him any harm, and also knew that if he once got in his rear, the 200 rebels would have no chance for escape except by dispersing and taking to the woods. There was a chance when the rebels saw their line of retreat cut off, that they would attack HENRY, in which event they would have been gobbled up in a very short time. HENRY was prepared for them, and I heard him express the wish more than once that the enemy was following. Another gallop for two miles, and I witnessed the most

BRILLIANT DASH

that a similar force of cavalry ever executed. It was upon an artillery camp situated like Camp Finnigan, on the line of the railroad. The rebel cavalry, having been cut off at Finnigan, no intelligence of our approach had reached the artillerists—consequently they were taken completely by surprise. Relying wholly upon the cavalry at Finnigan to give them warning of the enemy's presence, the artillerists neglected to throw out pickets, so an advance guard was enabled without difficulty to ride up to within a few yards of the camp. The rebels had heard of our advance from Jacksonville, and, not favorably impressed with the number of our men as represented to them, decided to retire with their guns and camp equipage to Lake City. They would have been successful in their design had they given us credit for less celerity of movement. It must be observed that HENRY throughout the entire raid did not wait to give the enemy the least intimation of his approach. He dashed upon him as a cat pounces upon a mouse.

The advance guard having reported to Col. HENRY the condition of the camp, that officer, together with Maj. SEYMOUR, of the Independent Battalion, went forward and examined for themselves. It was ascertained that the men at the camp numbered about 150. They could be seen sitting near the fires in the act of preparing something to eat. The horses and mules were standing ready harnessed, and the wagons were partly ladened with officers' baggage. We were afterwards told by prisoners that they could have got the guns and some of the wagons away had they received fifteen minutes' notice of our approach. Col. HENRY, having satisfied himself of the state of affairs, returned to his command and ordered the Independent Battalion to advance cautiously to within twenty yards of the camp. The Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry were formed in line of battle directly in front of Capt. EZRA's Flying Artillery. Col. HENRY and Major SEAVERS placed themselves at the head of the battalion, and at the word of command the two buglers blew a terrific blast, which was instantly followed by the charge of the battalion. In half a minute's time our cavalry had dashed into the centre of the camp and surrounded it on all sides. With two or three exceptions, all of the rebels escaped, so easily was it for them to just slip into the woods and conceal themselves under cover of the darkness. The very first note of the bugle gave them the alarm.

THE CAPTURE OF FOUR GUNS

at this place, beside a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage, including wagons, tents, commissary stores, officers' baggage, and, in fact, everything that could be of value to the enemy, were the fruits of this handsome little dash. In another portion of *this letter I insert a list which comprises some of the important articles captured at this camp. The guns,* two of which were 12-pounder rifled, and two 6-pounder smooth bore, belonged respectively to DUNHAM's and ARM's Batteries. Everything that was captured here belonged to either one or the other battery. Three prisoners were taken. Capt. DUNHAM, hearing that we were within six miles of his camp, had deserted his men and gone to Lake City. ARM was also absent. The prisoners said that the men wanted to fight, but DUNHAM told them it was of no use, that we were on the way up with a large force, and the best thing that could be done was to get off as soon as possible. A train was expected from Lake City at 12 o'clock that night to take them away. The telegraph operator, however, had time to send a dispatch keeping it back. His office was in a house just beyond the camp. Maj. SEAVERS walked into the room and seized the fellow by the throat as he was on the point of sending another message. In a few seconds his instrument was knocked to pieces and the wire cut.

THE VALOR OF OUR CAVALRY

not only on this but other occasions, cannot be too highly extolled. The Independent Massachusetts Cavalry Battalion, with Maj. SEAVERS at its head, and its company officers such men as Capts. RICHARDS, WARNER and MORRILL and Lieut. HOYT, has achieved for itself during the past week a high reputation. In this connection I must not omit to mention the eagerness with which Capt. RAY, formerly a Lieutenant in Company C, accepted the opportunity to accompany Maj. SEAVERS as volunteer aid. He recently received his commission as Captain in the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and when the expedition left Hilton Head was on the point of going North to join his regiment. All the distance from Jacksonville, either Capt. RAY or Lieut. HOYT led the advance guard. The Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry also performed admirable service, and by no means lessened the good name they have long enjoyed for bravery and discipline. To one who had never seen artillery keep close up with cavalry on a march, the feat of Capt. EZRA on Monday night would have astonished him beyond measure. No matter where or how fast the cavalry went, Capt. EZRA was sure to be up to the spare horses with his artillery. Through ditches, over stumps, turning short corners, walking, trotting, galloping, the artillery never lagged in the rear. Capt. EZRA is widely known as one of the most successful and daring officers we have in the artillery service. Gen. SEYMOUR evidently knew his man when he selected officers for this raiding party.

A BRIEF RESPITE.

In order to allow the men and horses a little rest, and thinking that perhaps the rebels at Camp Finnegan would be coming down the road, Col. HENRY concluded to remain at the artillery camp, by Ten-Mile Run, as it is called, till 4 A. M. In the meantime the horses were bedled, and the men fell to work to broaching open trunks and valises and making a thorough inspection of the property the rebels had abandoned. It so happened on that same day the rebels had received from Lake City a large quantity of clothing, most of it entirely new. Our men, although they did not really need them, took such articles as struck their fancy. The three prisoners captured were told to help themselves to all they wanted. They thought it very strange we should select clothing that had cost their people a vast sum of money. We explained to them that clothing was not scarce in our country. A contraband, formerly Capt. ARM's servant, was dumbfounded to see how little we seized a package of a dozen shirts that had been sent to a rebel officer. This same contraband gave us much valuable information relating to the enemy's force and movements, which was subsequently confirmed. While the men were engaged in their task of inspection, Col. HENRY and a few more of us adjourned to the house in which the telegraph operator had been at work, and discussed the events of the night. A roaring good fire was built, and very fortunately a bottle of whisky was discovered in one corner of the room. The three prisoners were brought in and examined, and what they said carefully noted. The family were not disturbed. Two boys came down stairs after a while and entertained us with their views of the war. I judged the family to be milk-and-water Union. At 4 A. M.

"PREPARE TO MOUNT"

was sounded. Capt. JENKINS, of Company H, Fortieth Massachusetts, was left with his men at Ten-Mile Run, to guard the property. It seems the rebels at Finnigan did not dare to follow us. Col. HENRY proceeded a distance of ten miles before he met the enemy. In following the main road the railroad is crossed several times. Col. HENRY made every effort to capture a train of cars which we had been told would come down a certain distance from Lake City for the purpose of taking up supplies. Between Ten-Mile Run and Barber's Station, two or three rails were taken up at three different places. This would not only prevent the rebels from getting off their supplies, but keep them from sending troops to HENRY's rear. Every mile that we now traveled carried us one mile farther from the infantry. At 7 A. M. we dashed into

BALDWIN,

a place of fifteen buildings, the largest of which is the railroad station. None of the enemy were seen. The place boasts one hotel. When we entered the town the proprietor was asleep, and shortly after came down stairs, only half-dressed, to find out what was going on. We captured here another telegraph operator and three instruments. We also captured three cars, two of which were filled with corn, and the other had on it a 3-inch rifled gun and caisson. In the railroad depot was stored an immense quantity of supplies, and in an adjoining building we found cotton, rice, tobacco, pistols and other property, valued at half a million of dollars. We took breakfast at the hotel, and on settling our bills found rebel money more acceptable than our own. It so happened that we could give the landlord what he wanted, as one of our number in searching the trash in the depot came across one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of Confederate notes. Twenty-seven dollars of this staff paid for a breakfast for nine. At Baldwin the railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys crosses the Florida Central. It will be seen at a glance that it is an important place for us to hold. In afternoon Gen. SEYMOUR and staff came up from Jacksonville, and later in the day Gen. GILLMORE, with a portion of his staff. That same night the three cars were loaded with cotton and other property drawn by horses to Jacksonville. Since then all the guns and camp equipage taken at Ten Mile Run, also much of the property captured at Baldwin have been sent to Jacksonville. Col. HENRY left Baldwin at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. At a point on the railroad, four miles above Baldwin, we came across thirteen bales of cotton, and further up, near Barber's Station, we entered a building by the side of the railroad which contained 1,000 barrels of turpentine and 500 pounds of bacon. All this will soon be transported to Jacksonville. We proceeded slowly up the road and kept a good look out for bushwhackers, but did not get a sight at one. At 11 A. M., we reached the station called Barber's. Here we halted to allow the advance guard to go ahead and see if the enemy had posted himself in a position so as to defend the South Fork of the St. Mary's River, which lay three-fourths of a mile beyond. Then followed

THE SKIRMISH AT THE SOUTH FORK.

Capt. EZRA placed his guns in battery at Barber's, and the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment formed in line of battle a short distance in advance, while the Second Battalion left their way cautiously to the river. No sooner had the advance-guard of four got near the bank when they received a volley of bullets from the *rebels, who had planted themselves behind trees on the north side. At the first volley,* THOMAS DEAN, of Company C, was killed, and two others wounded. Capt. WARNER, of Company M, had his horse shot from under him, and his shoulder-straps shot away. A plunging bullet, fired from a rebel on the top of a tree, struck the ground between Col. HENRY's feet. Col. HENRY, now familiar with the enemy's position, disposed his troops accordingly. One company of the Fortieth was dismounted, and sent forward as skirmishers, the right of the road receiving particular attention, inasmuch as the conformation of the river exposed the rebel left to our fire from the right. While the Fortieth were engaged skirmishing, the battalion dashed down the road to the river, and immediately commenced fording, the bridge having been destroyed. The rebels held their ground till the battalion had nearly crossed, when they left their horses tied to trees and fled to the woods. The skirmish lasted half an hour. We lost four men killed and thirteen wounded. The list will be found below. The rebels had two killed and three wounded. The wounded were taken to a house owned by Mr. BARNES, where their wounds were dressed by the surgeon who accompanied the column. The number of rebels that opposed our crossing was 150. One rebel, who was in a dying condition, told me that he had been forced into the service, and when he heard that we were on our way to Barber's, urged the other rebels to throw down their arms and give themselves up as prisoners. But they told him we did not number over 200 men, and it would be an easy matter to keep us from fording the river. We secured here about fifty horses, and gathered up a quantity of sabres, carbines, and pistols. I learn this place is called Barber's from the fact that a man named BARNES formerly kept here a sort of hotel. His own house, with five or six out-houses, are the only buildings in the vicinity. BARNES left the premises on the morning of our advance. He owns 25,000 head of cattle and is reported to be the wealthiest man in the State. No one, however, would judge him to be a man of wealth after seeing the miserable hovel in which he dwelt. He is a rebel of the worst sort. At 4 P. M., we moved forward and arrived at

SANDERSON

at 6 P. M. Sanderson is a village a little larger than Baldwin, a railroad station, and distant from Jacksonville forty miles. The rebels had left the place fifteen minutes before we arrived. In the after-noon the cars had been there from Lake City and taken away some Government stores. Three large buildings near the depot were in flames when we arrived. One of the buildings had in it 3,000 bushels of corn, and another 2,000 barrels of turpentine and resin. The remaining building contained commissary stores. The conflagration continued all that night and during the following day. In the depot we found 300 bags of salt and 50 bushels of oats. Our horses did not suffer for forage, and as for light to enable us to look about the town, the burning buildings afforded sufficient. Sanderson was the centre to which all the forage and provisions for the State was forwarded. Chief Commissary had his office here. In his private desk I discovered, among other papers, the subjoined

WARMLY INDORSING DOCUMENT.

It is a telling acknowledgment of the want of subsistence on the part of the rebel army, and finally confirms the apprehensions on Florida for its supply of animal food. The italicized lines are in the original copy:

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY,
GAINES, Fla., Nov. 2, 1863.

It has been a subject of anxious consideration how I could, without injury to our cause, expose to the people throughout the State the present pecuniary condition of our army. To do this through the public press, would point out our source of danger to our enemies. To see such use in person, or even a sufficient number to effect the object contemplated, is impossible; yet the necessity of general and immediate action is imperative to save our army, and with it our cause from disaster. The issues of this contest are now transferred to the people at home. If they fail to do their duty, and sustain the army in its present position, it must fall back. If the enemy break through our present line, the wave of desolation may roll even to the shores of the Gulf and Atlantic. In discipline, valor and the skill of its leaders, our army has proven more than a match for the enemy. But the best appointed army cannot maintain its position without support at home. The people should never suffer it to be said that they valued their cattle and negroes, their corn and money, more than their liberties and honor, and that they had to be *compelled* to support an army they had sent to battle in their defence. We hope it will not become necessary to resort to improvements among a people fighting for their existence, and in defence of their homes and country and institutions. We prefer rather to appeal to them by every motive of duty and honor—by the love they bear their wives and daughters—by the memory of the heroic dead, and the future glory and independence of their country, to come to the rescue in this darkest hour of its peril.

A country which can afford to send forth to its defence the flower of its youth and the best of its manhood, can afford, and are in honor bound, to sustain them at any cost and sacrifice of money and property. They have sacrificed home and ease, and endured untold hardships, and with their lives are now defending everything we hold sacred. Florida has done nobly in this contest. Her sons have achieved the highest distinction for their State, and won imperishable honors for themselves. These brave men are now suffering for the want of food. Not only the men from Florida, but the whole army of the South are in this condition. Our honor as a people demands that we do our duty to them. They must be fed. The following extracts from official documents may be best to satisfy the reader of the present condition of the armies of Gens. BRAGG and BEAUREGARD, and their gloomy prospect for future supplies:

Maj. J. F. CUMMING, who supplies Gen. BRAGG's army, writes: "It is absolutely and vitally important that all the cattle that can possibly be brought here shall be brought as promptly as possible;" and again, on the 8th of October, he says: "I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity, yea, the urgent necessity of sending forward beef cattle. It appears that all other resources are exhausted, and that we now depend entirely upon your State for beef for the very large army of Gen. BRAGG. I know you will leave no stone unturned, and I must say all is now dependent on your exertions so far as beef is concerned. In regard to bacon, the stock is almost exhausted—hence beef is our only hope. I know the prospect is very discouraging, and it only remains with those of us who have charge of the beef department to work to do all we can to exhaust our resources; and when we have done this our country cannot complain of us. If we fail to do all that can be done, and our cause shall fall upon us, we will rest the responsibility. We therefore let us employ every means at our command." Again, on the 6th, he says: "Maj. A. can explain to you the great and absolute necessity for prompt action in the matter; for, Major, I assure you that nearly all now depends on you." And on the 18th October he says: Capt. TOWNSEND, A. C. S., having a leave of absence for thirty days from the army, I have thought it proper to call on him to see you and explain to you my straitened condition, and the imminent danger of our army suffering for the want of beef." And on the 20th October he wrote: "The army is down to half rations of beef, and unless within a few days will be entirely without beef to eat. This is truly a dark hour with us, and I cannot see what is to be done. All that is left for us to do is to do all we can, and then we will have a clear conscience, no matter what the world may say."

Maj. LOGAN, Chief Commissary of Georgia wrote: "I pray you, Major, to put every agency in motion that you can to send cattle without a moment's delay towards the Georgia borders. The troops in Charleston are in great extremity. We look alone to you for cattle; those in Georgia are exhausted."

Maj. GUERIN, Chief Commissary of South Carolina, wrote: "We are almost entirely dependent on Florida, and it is of the last importance at this time that the troops here should be subsisted." Again he says: "As it is, our situation is full of danger, from want of meat, and extraordinary efforts are required to prevent disaster." Again, on the 6th of October he says: "We have now 40,000 troops and laborers to subsist. The supply of bacon on hand in the city is 30,000 pounds, and the cattle furnished by this State is not one-tenth of what is required. My anxiety and apprehensions, you may suppose, are greatly excited."

Major MILLER, of Savannah, on Oct. 29 says: "I assure you, Major, that the stock of bacon and beef for the armies of the Confederate States is now exhausted, and we must depend entirely upon what we may gather locally. Starvation stares the army in the face—the handwriting is on the wall." On Oct. 26 he says: "From the best information I have, the resources of food (meat) of both the Tennessee and Virginia armies, are exhausted. The remark now applies with equal force to South Carolina and Georgia, and the army must depend for food entirely on the country, or the purchasing Commissaries, through their daily or weekly collections. I have exhausted the beef cattle, and am now obliged to kill stock cattle."

From these you perceive that there is too much cause for the deep solicitude manifested by the writers. They should excite the fears and apprehensions of every lover of his country. Truly the responsibility upon us is great, when we are expected to feed these vast armies, whether the producers will sell to us or not. The slightest reflection would teach any one that it is impossible to provide for such armies by impressments alone. The people must cheerfully yield their supplies, or make up their minds to succumb to their cause. It is their cause. It is not the cause of the Government. The Government is theirs. The army, the Government, you and I, and every one, and everything we have, are staked upon this contest. To fail, is total and irretrievable ruin, universal confiscation of everything, and abject and ignominious subjugation and slavery to the most despotic and inhuman government on earth. Whoever has any other thought but to fight on, at any cost of life and property, until we achieve our independence, or all perish in the struggle, deserves to be the slave of such an enemy. But, under the guidance of Providence, our cause is safe in the hands of our army, *provided* we do our duty, as I hope. But Providence will not help a people who will not help themselves. Our cause, I have no hope of conquering us by arms. Their only hope is that we will be untrue to ourselves, and in the blind pursuit of gain lose sight of our country, and thus suffer our army, and with it our cause, to perish. How stands the case? You know the resources of Tennessee are lost to us; the hog cholera and other causes have cut *short the prospect in Georgia and other States. It is asserted that the last year's crop of bacon is almost entirely* destroyed, and it is certain that the crop of this will be much shorter than that of last year. Now two large states look almost solely to Florida to supply one entire article of subsistence. The entire surplus of this year's crop of bacon throughout the Confederacy, even when husbanded with the utmost economy, will be insufficient to the demands of the Government. This makes it the duty of every man to economize as much as possible, to sell not a pound to any one else whilst there is any danger of our army suffering, and to pledge at schedule rates his entire surplus—bacon, beef, sugar and syrup—to the Government. I do assure you our cause is hopeless, unless our people can be brought to this point.

I have thought it my duty to address this confidential circular to the principal men in various sections of the State, and invoke their aid and cooperation with the purchasing Commissaries and Government agents in their districts in inaugurating and putting into operation such system by which our armies can be more speedily supplied, and all of our resources, which are necessary, secured to the Government. The opposite to me are more and more urgent every day; the pressure upon our State is very great. Should she now respond to the call made upon her resources, so she has done upon the bloodiest battle-fields of the war, the memory of her glory will be full. But if we withhold our supplies, we cripple our army, and render it impossible for them to advance after achieving the most signal victories. The people at home must put themselves upon a war footing. This they have never yet done. They must now and plant and gather for the Government. Then, and not till then, will the bright rays of peace break through the clouds of war which overhang us.

P. W. WHITE, Major and Chief Commissary.

P. S.: You are specially requested not to allow this circular to go out of your possession, but to read it to your people as you know to be true and prudent, and to begin the work contemplated immediately.

We remained at Sanderson till 9 A. M. the next morning, and then started for

LAKE CITY.

We arrived within two miles of that place, without encountering the enemy, at 11 A. M. In a belt of woods, one and a half miles this side of Lake City, Gen. FINNEGAN had posted his skirmishers. Capt. EZRA again placed his guns in battery, and the Independent Battalion and Fortieth Massachusetts as skirmishers, went forward on a reconnoissance. The enemy had a heavy line of skirmishers one mile in length, and although one company of the Fortieth broke the left of the enemy's line, it was impossible, in consequence of the paucity of our numbers, to prevent him from throwing forward his right, so as to get on our left and rear. Under the circumstances, Col. HENRY wisely decided to fall back to a distance of five miles, and await the arrival of infantry to aid him. The entire command fell back on a walk, and were covered by the Independent Battalion. A dozen rebels followed in the rear, but the moment two or three of our men would make a dash at them, away they would run toward Lake City. The rebel loss of this place was two killed and several wounded. One of the killed was a signal officer. When we crossed the railroad I saw him waving his flag. We had three slightly wounded.

Following is a complete list of our casualties from the time we left Jacksonville:

CASUALTIES.

Sergeant C. C. Conkling, Co. A, 40th Mass.—killed.
Thomas F. C. Dean, Co. A, Ind. Battery—killed.
Thomas Cahill, Co. B, Ind. Battery—killed.
Capt. A. W. Bartlett, Co. A, Ind. Bat.—mortal dead.
Richard Burns, Co. C, Ind. Battery—shot dead.
R. Tha, Co. C, Ind. Battery.
Geo. W. Hankins, Co. C, Ind. Battery—hand.
Geo. Hutchinson, Co. C, Ind. Battery—arm.
Geo. E. Forrester, Co. E, Ind. Battery—thigh.
Sergeant F. Hatfield, Co. E, Ind. Battery—stump.
F. F. Bowlsby, Co. E, Ind. Battery—arm.
Chas. Francis, Co. E, Ind. Battery—arm.
C. E. Lee, Co. E, Ind. Battery—thigh.
——, Independent Bat. Massachusetts—hand.
——Wentwood, Co. B, Ind. Battery.

THE BIVOUAC

of Henry's command Thursday night was anything but pleasant. It commenced raining in the afternoon, with every prospect of continuing to rain through the night. The men were very much fatigued, and there was nothing in the shape of provisions for them in the vicinity. The horses, too, were very much jaded. We succeeded in getting some forage at a farm-house not far off. This the poor animals devoured with avidity. At night, Col. HENRY sent a message to Gen. SEYMOUR, who was now at Sanderson, asking for further orders. He was firm in his belief that with one regiment of infantry added to his own force he could go into Lake City. He was thirty-five miles away from the infantry, and the difficulty was in getting a regiment up in season to accomplish the object aimed at. Another drawback was in getting provisions to the troops. As it transpired that we were forty miles away from their base, and all the supplies had to be transmitted in wagons, it was finally received that HENRY should fall back to Sanderson. To that point several regiments of infantry had advanced.

THE EVACUATION OF LAKE CITY

by the rebels Thursday night shows how badly they were frightened. That they did evacuate the place, we have full assurance. I am told by deserters that the rebel Gen. FINNEGAN was in a fearful state of vexation, not knowing which way to turn. He had at Lake City 3,000 cavalry and infantry, and yet did not dare to make a stand. He threw out a heavy line of skirmishers for the purpose of keeping our force back until he could get the Government property on the way to Madison. He hoisted the women and children of his intention to evacuate Lake City, and offered them the facilities of a railroad train to take them away. Every prisoner and deserter we saw, or lines with whom I have conversed, agree in the fact that Gen. FINNEGAN is the greatest coward in the Confederacy. I have no doubt of the truth of the remark. Lake City has a population of 2,000. In a strategic point of view, it is an important place for us to hold. It is half way between Jacksonville and Tallahassee.

PROPERTY CAPTURED AND DESTROYED.

I estimate the amount of rebel Government property captured and destroyed thus far by the rebel Gen. FINNEGAN will reach the value of one and a half million dollars. I will give a list of the most important items:

Two 12-pounder rifled guns.
Two 6-pounder guns.
One 3-inch gun.
Two other guns.
Five caissons.
A large quantity of ammunition.
An immense supply of camp and garrison equipage.
Four railroad cars.
One hundred and thirteen bales of cotton.
Four army wagons.
One hundred and five horses and mules.
A large stock of artillery.
The army machinery.
Three thousand and eighty-three barrels turpentine.
Six thousand bushels corn.
Three large warehouses destroyed.

In the above list I have not enumerated the cattle we have slaughtered, nor the railroad track we have destroyed, nor the officers' baggage captured, nor a thousand things which would amply warrant my estimate.

PRISONERS.

We have taken altogether, including those who have been obliged to leave the woods and bushes and give themselves up, over seventy-five prisoners. Many of them have taken the oath of allegiance. They are constantly coming in our lines, and, with few exceptions, say they have no heart to fight against the Union cause. One young fellow, who lived in Jacksonville before the war, and who, on account of poor eyesight, is obliged to wear glasses, stated that disease was the cause of his emancipation. He protested against the severity of the conscription, and after having been released once, was six months later, yet again into the ranks. The most prominent prisoner we have is Lieut.-Col. PERSE, who was in front of Lake City, looking at the skirmishers, in the garb of a civilian. We also have a Captain of cavalry, who fought Col. HENRY's force at the South Fork.

THE INFANTRY.

I have given, at some length, the work accomplished by the cavalry. It so happened the infantry did not have a chance to show its metal. If infantry ever wanted to get into a fight, this infantry on the Florida expedition did, without doubt. The men were constantly murmuring because the rebels would not come out and meet them. The fact is, the rebels, mistaking our apparentive idea of our force, knew it would be madness for them to make a defence. We have every reason to believe that the enemy, if he fights at all, will choose his ground on the bank of the Swanee River. We have information that such is his design. Lake City is not fortified, and, as I remarked before, the Government property has been sent to a point further back. The bridge over the Swanee will, of course, be destroyed, should our troops advance, and the river is not fordable. To cross it, we must throw over a pontoon or construct a regular bridge. If we have a battle there, it will, in all probability, take place at Swanee River, which is between Lake City and Tallahassee.

GUERRILLAS.

The portion of country through which we have passed offers superior advantages for guerrilla warfare. A number of this despicable class of people has been seen lurking in the woods. Two of them were captured last Friday while following a negro soldier from Sanderson. A courier, going from Camp Finnigan to Jacksonville, was fired upon not far from the former place. We believe the guerrillas will soon tire of their hateful practice, as measures will be instituted showing them, if caught, no mercy whatever.

GUIDES.

Perhaps it will be an enigma to many, how we managed to go through the country with such celerity and certainty. At the head of each column we have a guide, a man who is thoroughly versed with the country, and is acquainted with every road and by-path. The guides are, according to my best belief, loyal to the very end of their lives. It is said no one who was with our advance, but had better military judgment than half of the Generals in the field. The same guide did, in my presence, predict when the rebels would be found and about the force they would be likely to have, which in every instance proved as he said. The guides are the most valuable auxiliaries we have in the command. I heard a woman tell one, at Sanderson, that he would be surely hung if the rebels ever got hold of him. He took it all as a joke, and replied, in a quiet way, that the rebels would find it exceedingly difficult to be assured of his company.

A BRIDGE DESTROYED.

On Friday afternoon a party of the Fifty-four

They had been expecting our forces would go their for some days. The location was been famous in its day as a watering-place. A large sulphur spring is in the vicinity, around which are bath-houses. The place also has three hotels, each of which is capable of accommodating 200 guests. The principal hotel is hardly finished, and has never been used. None of the enemy were seen. The rebel Major PHILLIPS had a camp of men near by not long since. The property brought away was marked "Baldwin." The hospital transport *Cosmopolitan* on the following day went up the same river to a place called Picolata. The troops did not land. They heard of a large quantity of cotton and turpentine that was in the interior. The vessel was piloted by a negro.

FORTIFICATION OF TOWNS.

Jacksonville, Baldwin and Barber's Station will be strongly fortified and garrisoned. The work has been already commenced by the New-York Volunteer Engineers, assisted by a portion of the colored troops. We may look for the permanent occupation of Florida.

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

In my conversation with the few white citizens I met I was persuaded in the belief that the majority of the inhabitants of Florida are tired of the war and heartily desire a return to the Union. There can be no question that the rebel government has dealt severely with them, and pushed not only the young and vigorous, but the old and decrepit, into the ranks of the army. Our coming to permanently occupy the State has been looked for with much anxiety for months past. As we passed a dwelling on our way to Baldwin, an old lady came to the door, waved her handkerchief, and cried, "God bless the old flag." I believe it will not be two months before we shall see the true popular sentiment in Florida, and that sentiment—the Union.

ABSENCE OF NEGROES.

The rebels, having received a warning at the time our troops landed at Jacksonville last March, have taken particular care to send their negroes over the line into Georgia and Alabama. On the route of sixty miles that I traveled on horseback, I did not encounter half these negroes. One has been left at Five Mile Station since we captured it, and another walked from Lake City to Sanford on the night we came into Jacksonville before the former place. We cannot hear of many negroes in Florida for the simple reason that they have been sent out of the State.

SUPPLIES.

By the permanent occupation of Florida we can count on one important result—the depriving of the rebel Government of its chief source of animal supplies. The State from one end to the other abounds with cattle, and heretofore thousands of them have been driven weekly into Georgia and South Carolina. I have stated in another place that a man named BARNES owns 25,000 head—and by the way, that same BARNES, I learn, was captured last night—and there is no doubt of there being in the State hundreds of people owning stocks nearly as large.

THE COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION.

To Gen. SEYMOUR, the Commander of the expedition, too much credit cannot be awarded for the able, systematic and smooth military manner in which he conducted it. Possessed of much military talent, good judgment and a keen observer of human nature, Gen. SEYMOUR, by making a judicious selection of his officers, has succeeded in penetrating Florida as a distance of eighty-five miles from the mouth of St. John's River. It must be borne in mind that the object of the expedition was not to plunder and destroy, but to pursue such a policy as will unite the sympathies of the people in favor of the Union. It is true, one and a half million dollars worth of property has been captured and destroyed. But it was rebel Government property, and that portion of it destroyed was by the acts of the soldiers themselves. Gen. SEYMOUR, while dealing leniently with the people, and even with those captured, does not lose sight for an instant of the great military end he has to perform. He is a soldier by profession and reputation, and upon that ground only, he wishes to be judged. If necessary to accomplish the work before him, he will make fights, and persons bloody fights; if assist in not, occasion in the cause, we may be sure he will know how to act.

THE SUCCESS

of the expedition is beyond peradventure. All and more than was expected to be done within so short a space of time has been accomplished. It will not be many weeks before we shall see Jacksonville alive with trade and commerce. The people will flock hither to barter and purchase, and the halcyon days of old will be revived. The numerous Government transports in the stream and at the pier already give it an air of a flourishing city. Our active and popular Chief Quartermaster, Capt. A. T. DENTON, has been here from the first, and where he is there we shall not fail to see business in its most sprightly form.

A DIVERSION.

At about the same time our forces advanced from Jacksonville, Gen. SCHIMMELFENNIG, with a large body of troops, made a demonstration on John's Island. The rebel pickets were encountered and driven in, and an artillery duel of some few hours' length took place.

The object of the General having been accomplished, he withdrew his troops on the second day, with a loss of two killed and five wounded.

On Friday last the rebels opened a heavy fire on our batteries on Morris Island. The firing continued during the day, but without causing any damage.

Gen. GILLMORE will leave here to-day for Hilton Head.

Gen. SEYMOUR will return to the front in a few hours. WHIT.

Department of the Cumberland.

GEN. THOMAS' STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—The following named officers are announced as composing the General Staff of this Department:

Brig.-Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Major Wm. McMichael, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant-General; Brig. Gen. I. M. Brannan, U. S. V., Chief of Artillery; Brig.-Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. V., Chief of Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. L. C. Easton, Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Porter, Com., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut.-Col. Arthur C. Ducat, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Wiles, Twenty-seven Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General; Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. Army, Medical Director; Maj. Oscar A. Mack, Aid-de-Camp; Maj. Rapier Skinner, U. S. Volunteers, Judge-Advocate; Capt. T. G. Baylor, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance; Capt. Wm. E. Merrill, Engineers, U. S. Army, Topographical Engineer; Capt. John F. Willard, U. S. Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. S. C. Kellogg, U. S. Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. Jesse Merrill, Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Chief of Signal Corps; Capt. John H. Young, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Commissary of Musters; First Lieut. Henry M. Cist, 74th Ohio V. I., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant Wm. L. Porter, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Acting Aid-de-Camp; First Lieut. Jas. K. Reynolds, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Acting Aid-de-Camp; First Lieut. M. J. Kelly, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Chief of Couriers On duty at Jeffersonville, Tenn.—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Donaldson, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Senior and Supervising Quartermaster; Surgeon Wm. Clendenin, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Medical Director; Capt. J. Bates Dickson, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. R. M. Goodwin, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General; First Lieut. Geo. K. Sanderson, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Musters.

By command of Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Arbitrary Arrests in New-Mexico.

A LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

The following letter, from Attorney-General BATES, was written in connection with a case which transpired in New-Mexico:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1863.

Hon. J. C. Knapp, Judge, &c., Mesilla, N. M.:

SIR: Your letter of the 4th August, complaining of military arrests, was now in reaching me, and then much was the urgent and continued occupation of the President in the great affairs of the Government, that I have not been able until now to fix his attention upon the particular outrage upon you, as your letter makes me believe it to be.

There seems to be a general and growing disposition of the military, wherever stationed, to engross all power, and to treat the civil Government with contumacy, as if the object were to bring it into contempt.

I have delivered my opinion very plainly to the President, and I have reason to hope that he, in the main, concurs with me in believing that these arbitrary proceedings ought to be suppressed.

He has issued an order to have Capt. BENNETT called to account for his arbitrary conduct in your case.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
EDW. BATES.

Letters to Prisoners in Richmond.

The New-York State Agent at Norfolk makes the following official announcement:

NORFOLK, Jan. 24, 1864.

SIR: I am receiving frequent letters from relatives of our prisoners of war at Richmond. I forward all flag-of-truce letters and money, so received, promptly. It is important that the directions on such letters should be explicit, or they may fail of being delivered at Richmond for lack of sufficient description. Thus, a letter directed to "John Adams, prisoner of war at Richmond, Virginia," would go to Richmond, but the Confederate authorities do not know whom to look for John Adams as well as they would if there was added also "Private, Company E, Fourth New-York Cavalry," as the case might be. If letters are sent through me, I add these particulars to the superscription on the direction when the correspondence with me gives it, and also the ten cents Confederate postage, which that is lacking; but if sent through the mails, the direction should not only be exactly as above, but there should be inclosed with the open letter, for flag of truce, a ten-cent United States postage currency note to pay the Confederate postage. If this be done, Gen. SEWARD will see that the regular Confederate postage stamp is obtained and placed on the letter. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE DIMON, Agent, &c.

Mr. John C. Ketcham.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Railroad bonds—Assignment by Insolvents—Miscellaneous.

We continue our statements of cases argued in the Supreme Court of the United States to the 16th inst.:

RAILROAD CORRUPTION BONDS.

NOS. 125 AND 126.—*Graves C. Bronson and James F. Soutter, Trustees, Appellants, vs. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, Appellees.*—Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin.

NOS. 267 AND 268.—*The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company vs. James F. Soutter, surviving Trustee.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin.

An application was made by bill in equity to the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, by Bronson and Soutter, Trustees in a certain mortgage executed by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in trust for the holders of mortgage bonds, to foreclose the mortgage. At the date of that mortgage the road consisted of three divisions; the first division, upon which this mortgage is a lien, is from Milwaukee to Portage, about ninety miles, and is generally called the eastern division. The second division, generally known as the land grant road, on the western division, is from Portage to La Crosse, about 105 miles. The third was an independent road from Milwaukee to Watertown and Columbus, generally called the Watertown division. Upon the first division was a first mortgage of about $1,000,000; another mortgage to the City of Milwaukee to secure it for bonds issued in aid of the road, and the mortgage which it is sought to foreclose by the bill, which, although in fact a third mortgage, is generally called the second mortgage. This mortgage also covers the Watertown division, subject to another mortgage to the City of Milwaukee.

Upon the western division, and upon the lands granted in aid thereof, was a mortgage of about $4,000,000. The La Crosse Railroad Company leased the Watertown division to the independent company, and afterward gave a mortgage upon the eastern and western divisions, which in terms was expressly made subject to the prior mortgages described, and although a fourth mortgage on the eastern division is generally called the third mortgage. Under this latter mortgage the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company claim.

The second mortgage on the eastern division, which this bill seeks to foreclose, is in the usual form of railroad mortgages, to secure one thousand bonds of $1,000 each. The bill of complaint is in the usual form, and makes Sebre Howard, Graham and Scott, and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company defendants, with the allegations prescribed by the rule that they have or claim to have some interest as subsequent incumbrancers, or purchasers, or otherwise.

To this bill Sebre Howard filed his answer acknowledging the mortgage and the issuing of the bonds, but setting up as a defense that he was a creditor by note in August, 1857, and obtained judgment in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County in May, 1858, and by United States District Court in October, 1859; that the mortgage was executed by the company when it was known to its directors to be greatly embarrassed, for the purpose of disposing of the bonds, or a large part of them, in payment of pretended claims to officers, &c., without any consideration to be paid therefor or in exchange for stock, and that a large part of the bonds were so disposed of or given away in fraud of creditors and of the defendant; that 200 of the bonds were delivered to one Chamberlain in satisfaction of certain claims for damages, &c., which claims were either greatly over-estimated or fraudulent; that James T. Soutter corruptly and without legal authority exchanged 55 Barstow bonds for 55 of these without consideration, but the answer does not say what Barstow bonds were. The answer also alleges that 19 bonds were delivered in exchange for stock which was worthless, that six hundred bonds were delivered nominally for 60 cents, but really 40 cents in money and 40 cents in Barstow bonds or in corruption bonds or in stock at the company, and that for these 600 bonds the company received only $190 cash and $100,000 in Barstow and corruption bonds, mostly, however, in Barstow bonds, and the balance in the stock of the company. The answer, except as to the bonds delivered to Chamberlain, does not identify the bonds by number or otherwise; nor does it state the persons who purchased the 600 bonds; nor does it propose to return *the stock or Barstow bonds, or state what became of them.*

The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company did not appear, but John S. Rockwell, as a stockholder by petition, complained to the court of the neglect of the directors, charging them with fraud, and prayed the court to allow him to defend in the name of the company; and the court, without notice to the directors and without knowledge of interests or contracts (which might be known to the directors) to be affected by such a defence, took the control of the affairs of the company from the directors and allowed Rockwell to file an answer for them. Rockwell filed an answer, purporting to be for the benefit of the company, but signed by himself and in his own name, setting up the third mortgage and the sale and organizations under it, with substantially the same allegations as to the second mortgage which were contained in the answer of Howard. A Mr. Fleming also appeared as a stockholder, and filed his petition for a right to use the name of the company.

Graham and Scott also filed an answer, setting up an indebtedness to them from the La Crosse Company on promissory notes bearing date Oct. 1, 1857, after the date of the mortgage, and judgment in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County on Nov. 25, 1858, and also a judgment in September, 1858, and also a judgment in the United States District Court in December, 1859. The remaining allegations were substantially the same as in the answer of Fleming. Chamberlain filed an answer admitting the rights of the complainants.

All the answers admitted the mortgage and the issue of the bonds as set out in the bill, so that the issue involved was the true effect of the defences set up in the answers of Howard, Graham & Scott, Rockwell and Fleming. The bill was taken as confessed against the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company. To all the answers, replications were filed. The court below dismissed the bill, and the Trustees appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Trustees contend that the laws of the State of Wisconsin conferred upon the company the full power to mortgage the road and sell bonds upon such terms and at such prices as they might deem best, and repealed all usury laws affecting such transactions; that to entitle Graham and Howard to defend against the mortgage as a fraud upon creditors, it was necessary for them to set up in their answers and prove their relations as creditors at the time of the mortgage, and that the subsequent relation of creditors does not enable them to inquire into such alleged fraud. The bonds were payable to bearer, and many of them passed into the hands of parties unknown to the complainants, and in regard to many of them there was proof of actual transfer. The mere possession of the bonds by the various bondholders is *prima facie* evidence of good faith and consideration, which throws the proof on the opposing party. The Trustees claim a decree for principal and interest amounting to $1,353,820 59, with interest from Sept. 1, 1863, to the date when a decree may be made.

The defence attack the validity of the whole transaction, claiming that the bonds were issued in fraud of the rights of the creditors of the road, and were not issued for a valuable consideration, but were given in exchange for stock which was worthless, and for other fraudulent bonds.

The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company claim the right to come in and make defence in the Supreme Court, although a decree was passed against them pro confesso for not appearing in the court below. Their right now to appear is resisted by the complainants. That company also applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin for possession of the eastern division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Road, and that the receiver appointed by the District Court should be discharged. This application was refused, and from that refusal an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court.

ASSIGNMENTS BY INSOLVENTS—PLACE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALES.

NO. 123.—*John Doe, Lessee, on the Demise of Pomeroy & Wilson et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The State Bank of Indiana et al., Defendants in Error.*—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, in which court the lessees of the plaintiff brought an action of ejectment for several lots of land in the city of Lafayette, in the County of Tippecanoe, Ind. The State Bank of Indiana was originally made the sole defendant. The action was commenced April 22, 1849. The lessor of the plaintiffs in error and the defendant, both claimed title under David Webb—the former under a deed from the United States Marshal, executed and delivered Aug. 13, 1849, in pursuance of sale on execution against Webb. The defendant claimed under a trust deed from Webb and Abraham Snoemaker to William M. Jenners, executed April 8, 1835, before the date, rendition of the judgment on which the execution issued by virtue of which the Marshal's sale was made. Process being served upon the persons in possession of the land, such proceedings were had that the State Bank of Indiana was permitted to defend and the proper consent being given, pleaded the general issue at November Term, 1848. The issue was, by consent, tried before the court without a jury, and judgment given for the defendant as having the paramount and better title. The plaintiffs excepted, moved for a new trial, and filed reasons therefor. The motion was overruled. The court held on argument of the bill of exceptions that the Marshal's sale and conveyance were in all respects regular and valid, but that the trust deed was valid and created a title older and better than that of the plaintiffs. At the trial it was admitted that David Webb had been owner in fee of the land in controversy and executed a deed of trust to Jenners and that Webb continued to own the land until the Marshal's sale; unless his title was divested by the trust deed.

One side contends that the deed of trust was invalid as being intended to hinder and delay creditors, and therefore was void under the statute of Indiana. On the other side it is argued that the deed was valid because it was for the purpose of making a fair distribution of the assets among the creditors of Webb & Shoemaker, and no fraud or illegality was made by their own hands until after the full payment of all the debts.

There is also a question as to the validity of the Marshal's sale, because it was made at Indianapolis, instead of at Lafayette, where the land was situated, and because it did not appear that the land sold was advertised in a newspaper printed and published in the county where the land was located. It was shown that the practice was for the U. S. Marshal of the district to make his sales at Indianapolis; but it was urged that Congress, by an act of May 19, 1828, having provided that in States admitted into the Union since Sept. 29, 1789, the forms of mesne process and the modes of proceeding in common law suits in the United States Courts should be the same as were then used in the highest State Court of original jurisdiction, and the code of Indiana then in force, having required Sheriffs before offering property for sale on execution to give at least twenty days' notice of the time and place of sale by advertisement in three of the most public places by written advertisements set up in the township where the real estate was situated, and also by advertisement in the nearest weekly newspaper for three weeks immediately preceding the sale, the Marshal should have advertised the sale according to this provision of the code of Indiana. On the other hand, it was argued that the bailwick of the Marshal being coextensive with the State, he could advertise the sale at any place within it.

CONVEYANCES BY INSOLVENTS.

NO. 135.—*Thomas G. Gaylord, Sr., Benjamin Gaylord and Thomas G. Gaylord, Jr., Appellants, vs. John Keishaw and Charles Butterworth, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. The plaintiffs filed their bill in chancery against the defendants on the 18th of January, 1858, alleging that in January, 1856, the defendant Keishaw was indebted to the plaintiffs by several bills of exchange, and that on the 7th of July, 1857, the plaintiffs recovered in one of the State courts of Indiana, judgment on these bills against Keishaw for the sum of $3,964 09; that at the time of the acceptance of the bills, Keishaw was the owner of a valuable house and lot in the City of Indianapolis, and that on the 25th of September, 1856, Keishaw, with a fraudulent intent to cheat, hinder and delay the plaintiffs in the collection of the bills of exchange, conveyed with Butterworth, who is the son-in-law of Keishaw, and fraudulently needed the house and lot to Butterworth without consideration. The bill charged that Keishaw was totally insolvent, and that if the conveyance was permitted to stand, the complainants' debt would be lost, and they, therefore, prayed that the conveyance might be decreed to be fraudulent, and the premises sold to pay their judgment.

The defendants filed separate answers to the bill. Butterworth in his answer admitted that the conveyance was made to him on the day named in the bill, and that he was the son-in-law of Keishaw, but denied all fraud and knowledge of the indebtedness to the complainants, and alleged that, although the deed was made on the day named, yet, in fact, the consideration of $3,000 was paid the April previous in a loan of $3,000 in cash to Keishaw, and that at that time he took an agreement in writing from Keishaw, agreeing to convey him the property, if the money was not paid, and, in pursuance of this agreement, a deed was executed, and, in fact, delivered.

Keishaw's answer admitted the indebtedness and rendition of the judgment, and also that at the time of contracting the indebtedness he was the owner of the property in controversy and had become insolvent. He alleged that he borrowed $3,000 from Butterworth in April, 1856, and agreed that if he could not pay him at maturity, he would convey him the house, and that on the maturity of the loan he found himself unable to repay the same, and therefore conveyed the house and lot to Butterworth in good faith.

To both the answers, the plaintiffs filed general replications denying the facts stated in the answers, and offering to prove the facts stated in the bill. Depositions were taken on both sides. The court below refused to grant the prayer of the bill, and the complainants appealed to the Supreme Court. The answers being responsive to the bill, the respondents claim that according to the well-settled rules of equity, the complainants' proof must be made out by at least two witnesses and corroborating circumstances equal to a third, there being two respondents, against each of whom the case should be made out. The plaintiffs contend that the circumstances proven in regard to BUTTERWORTH's want of means show that he had not the money to pay for the property and that fraud may be presumed from circumstances.

CAN THE STATES PASS PILOT LAWS APPLYING TO OCEAN STEAMERS?

NO. 136.—*The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a Corporation Chartered by the Laws of the State of New-York, and Owners of the Steamship Golden Gate, Plaintiffs in error vs. William H. Joliffe defendant in error.*—This is a writ of error to the County Court of the *City and County of San Francisco, California,* that being the highest court of the State of California which could take cognizance of the case, as the plaintiffs in error contend.

Joliffe, the plaintiff below, was a regularly appointed and licensed pilot for the port and harbor of San Francisco, under an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "an Act to Establish Pilots and Pilot Regulations for the Port of San Francisco, approved May 20, 1861." In November, 1861, the steamship *Golden Gate,* then being in the port of San Francisco, and about to proceed to sea on a voyage out of the State of California, and not being in tow of a steam-tug, the plaintiff, who was the owner of a pilot-boat, offered his services to the master of the steamship *Golden Gate,* to pilot her to sea, which offer was declined, and Joliffe brought an action for $62 50, half pilot fees under the act of the Legislature of California.

The defendants, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of New-York, owning the *Golden Gate,* an ocean steamship propelled in whole by steam, exclusively engaged in navigating the waters of the ocean and in carrying passengers and treasure between San Francisco and Panama, and, therefore, subject to the laws of the United States, put in a special plea setting forth that on Aug. 30, 1852, "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and for other purposes,'" was enacted by Congress and is still in force, which provided that it should be unlawful for any person to employ or any person to serve as engineer or pilot on any steam vessel carrying passengers, who was not licensed by the inspectors provided for by that statute, and that any one so offending should forfeit $100 for each offence, and a so that all pilots of any steam vessels carrying passengers, should, before entering on their duties, make solemn oath before an inspector that he would faithfully and honestly, and according to his best skill and judgment, perform all the duties required of him by the act. The defendants allege that the plaintiff was never licensed as a pilot by inspectors appointed or acting under the law of the United States, and that he never qualified or acted as a pilot under the provisions of the law. They also averred that the act of California was unconstitutional and void, as making an unjust discrimination as to the rates of pilotage and half pilotage between vessels coasting between the ports of the State of California, and vessels coasting between the ports of other States of the United States and the ports of California.

A jury trial was waived by consent of the parties, and the County court of San Francisco held that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment for the amount claimed, because the court was of opinion that the statute of California was not at variance with the Constitution of the United States. The plaintiffs in error contend that the power to regulate commerce, which is granted to Congress, includes the power to regulate navigation, and the regulation of the qualifications of pilots and their compensation, and the modes and times of offering and rendering their services, is a vitally vital part of the regulation of navigation, and this regulation by Congress extends within the jurisdictional lines of the several States. On the other side, it is contended that pilots competent to navigate vessels in the open ocean might not be competent to take them into or out of a harbor, and that, therefore, the license required by act of Congress would be no evidence of the competency of the pilot for harbor navigation, and, therefore, the necessity for State pilots and regulations still exists, and hence the act of California is not unconstitutional.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

NO. 137.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. José Justo Morrillo and Wife, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. The appellees claimed the rancho Boleas in the County of Los Angles, California, containing about seven leagues of land. The Land Commissioners rejected the claim, but on appeal the District Court reversed the decision of the Commissioners, from which decision the United States appealed to the Supreme Court. The United States contend that this is really a controversy as to the rights of two parties claiming under the same grant, the present claimant claiming through his wife, and the other parties through the mother of the claimant's wife; that the latter claim having been already confirmed, the appeal taken by the United States in the latter case having been dismissed, this claim should be dismissed, leaving the parties to settle their respective titles in the State Courts.

The Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers at Morton's Ford.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of Feb. 9, in speaking of the late reconnoissance at Morton's Ford, Va., the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers were falsely accused of having been thrown into disorder, and consequently losing heavily. They did lose heavily, but were not thrown into disorder, as the following facts will prove: About 4½ in the afternoon, the Fourteenth Regiment, which had been holding a position on the left of the road leading from the ford, to prevent the enemy from flanking us and thus gaining the ford in our rear, was ordered to charge upon a large house, which, with the log cabins around it, were filled with rebel sharpshooters, supported by a line of infantry. The regiment advanced, and amid a tempest of balls stormed and carried the position, and held it too, although in the hand-to-hand fight which ensued, we lost 25 prisoners the Captain and seven or eight men. But the regiment nobly sustained the reputation which it has already won on all the battle-fields of the Potomac Army. Col. Fowler, of the One Hundred and Eighth New-York Volunteers, commanding the brigade, said "he never saw or wished to see a better charge than the Fourteenth made." And at night, when the division recrossed the Rapidan, Gen. HAYS selected the Fourteenth Connecticut to hold the ford, conclusive proof that their conduct had broken up no disorganization. I ask the publication of this as an act of justice as the brave soldiers of the regiment, who, which numerously one-eighth of the original members, are still gallantly upholding our glorious old flag. Respectfully yours,

AN OFFICER OF THE 14TH CONN. VOLS.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Measures Pending Before the Legislature—Reports, &c.

NEW-YORK CITY MATTERS.

LEGALIZING THE HARLEM RAILROAD BROADWAY GRANT.

The following is a synopsis of the bill of which Senator DUTCHER gave notice Thursday:

SECTION 1. Confirms the grant of the Common Council of New-York to the Harlem Railroad Company, to extend their railroad from the Fourth-avenue through Broadway, to the foot of Whitehall-street, and through certain other streets in the City of New-York; the Harlem Company to pay to the City ten per cent of the gross receipts of the Broadway Railroad, and to keep the pavement between the rails flush with the surface of Broadway, and other streets in repair. The fare to be five cents, and a license fee of $25 per annum for each car.

SEC. 2. Provides for the purchase of the stages on Broadway from the proprietors thereof, by the Harlem Railroad Company, at the value to be delivered and fixed under act 1862.

SEC. 3. Provides for the appraisement of the stage lines by appraisers, to be selected by the parties; in case they cannot agree as to value, they are to choose a third appraiser, and the decision of majority to be binding on the parties.

SEC. 4. Provides that the proprietors of the omnibus lines, desiring to avail themselves of the act, shall notify the Harlem Company of their willingness within 60 days after the passage of the bill, and the value as determined to be paid in cash in 30 days after the railroad shall be in operation—the company to run the stages on the routes on which they are now run except Broadway, until they extend their railroad through the streets on which the stages now run except through the Fifth-avenue, where no railroad is to be permitted.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET RAILROAD.

Senator BEACH's bill names as corporators in above railroad company, Charles Whitson, Abraham B. Tappen, Malcolm Turner, Charles H. Hinman, W. H. Wilkins, John H. Whitson, Thomas Stephens, William Caldwell, George W. Whitson, Isaac C. Allen and George H. Metcalfe, and empowers them to construct a railroad through the following streets and avenues: Commencing on Thirty-second-street, near South-avenue, along Tenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Hudson, along the latter to Spring-street through to Bowery to Catherine-street, through Catherine-street to Catherine-street Ferry, thence through the Wallabout Ferry, thence through North-street to Water-street; thence through Water-street to Peck-slip, through Cherry-street to Market-street, thence through Market-street to Forsyth-street to New-Canal-street through the latter to the Bowery, thence returning through the Bowery, Spring-street, Hudson, Fourteenth-street, Tenth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, to the beginning. The other sections of the bill give the company the usual privileges accorded to other railroad corporations in the City of New-York.

GRAMERCY-STREET FERRY RAILROAD.

Mr. BRENNAN's bill names as corporators of the Dorbrome street and Gramercy-street Ferry Railroad, Stephen P. Russell, Jas. Kelly, Robert Harper, James E. Nolan, Wm. H. King, P. McMahon, W. O. Bigelow, Jas. S. McCullough, Albert A. Nunez, Freeman Wood, Chas. P. Russell, Stephen Cornell, Richard Armshaw and O. M. Baker, and empowers them to construct and operate a railroad, with a single or double track, through the following streets in the City of New-York, commencing at North River, foot of Desbrosses-street, to and through Hudson, Broome, Mott, Bayard, Bowery, Chatham-square, Catharine, South, Oliver, to Chatham-square; through Mott to Bayard to Baxter, White, Hudson, to Desbrosses. The road to be completed within two years.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET FERRY RAILROAD.

Mr. ROGERS' bill for the construction of a railroad from Thirty-fourth-st., East River, to Hoboken Ferry, North River, names as Corporators, T. Williams, Geo. Sampson, J. O. Griswold, G. H. Johnson, S. N. Jacobs, C. W. Simpson, Henry S. Wilson, J. H. Stout, J. T. Conover, O. J. Robinson, E. H. Mead, C. Butler, H. Ely, W. F. Russell and F. R. Elate. Commencing at 34th-st., the road is to run to Lexington-avenue, Gramercy-square, Irving-place, Fourteenth-street, Fourteenth-square, and Astor-place, to Lafayette-Place, Great Jones-street, to Amity, Mercer, Spring, West, South and along to Hoboken Ferry.

IN REGARD TO CLEANING STREETS, ETC., IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER introduced a bill providing for the pavement of all streets, lanes and avenues used by the railroad companies of New-York City with Belgian pavement, one-half of the cost of which to be paid by the company running through the said streets.

The Corporation of New-York City shall, within one month after the passage of this act, publish proposals for the paving. If more than one company used the street, the expenses of paving is to be shared equally by them.

It makes it the duty of the companies running through the streets to clean them at least once a week; prohibits the removal of snow from the tracks by salt or other chemicals.

Said pavement to be laid one year after the passage of this act; and every street hereafter used by a railroad shall be thus paved. In case such streets are laid with Belgian pavement at the time of laying tracks, then one-half the cost of the same is to be charged to the Company.

SEC. 8—Provides for the appointment of four commissioners, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, to hold office for three years, whose duty it shall be to enforce the several requirements of this act. They are to be appointed in the same way as Commissioners for opening streets are appointed.

NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB AND HUMANE SOCIETY.

Mr. LAIMBEER introduced a bill incorporating James Harrison, J. S. Paige, Jos. Thompson, A. V. N. Anthony, J. Edwards, A. Rosstine, O. G. Brady, C. W. Jenkins and their associates under this title: "For the purpose of advancing and perfecting scientific skating, and for the rescue and relief of those who may meet with accidents during skating." The corporation is authorized to hold or lease real estate for the purpose of building a Club house, establish a restaurant, own or lease a skating ground, provided they shall not hold real estate the yearly rental of which shall exceed $5,000.

REGULATING SALE OF MILK IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill to regulate the sale of milk and to establish a Milk Exchange in the City of New-York, and names as corporators, Henry E. Davis, Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. A. Booth, Geo. Opdyke, Alex. T. Stewart, D. R. Martin, C. Godfrey Gunther, Fred. Conkling, John Cadwell, Richard Decker, J. W. Ryerson, D. C. Howell, W. S. Webb, Hiram Norton, Alfred Hulse, Joseph Davis, Jos. Mulley, D. T. Barnes, Reuben Miller, Jas. B. Dutcher, Thos. H. Reed, Jas. Kennedy, D. Hanlon, Chas. W. Pelhamus, Thos. McDowell, S. D. Ballrick, John M. Horton, N. D. Woodruff, Geo. W. Young, Sheridan Shook, Daniel Bates, Chas. O'Connor, Jas. Gennel, Jno. McCool, H. C. Halsey, B. F. Tuthill, T. W. Decker, Chauncey Smith, Isaac T. Smith, Rufus F. Andrews, M. J. Owen, J. D. Carlyle, Wm. L. Ely, H. D. Robertson, A. F. Dickerson, — Carpenter, Alex. Allen, Jay Duel, Geo. F. Nelson and A. Sidney Deane.

The object of the association is to prevent the sale of impure and adulterated milk in the City of New-York, and to facilitate between producer, dealer and consumer the purchase and delivery of pure, wholesome country milk, and to that end, to have the necessary rights and privileges necessary. The capital stock to be $100,000, with power to increase the amount to $500,000. Two-thirds of the stock to be held by the above-named corporators, and one-third to be held by new members. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell to inhabitants of the State of New-York, or for consumption, impure milk or milk from cows fed on distillery slops or grain refuse; requires all persons selling milk in New-York to obtain a license from the Board of Directors of above Exchange, at a cost of $2 for each license; requires all railroad and transportation companies to keep a record of the quantity of milk carried, together with names of the consignor and consignee.

METROPOLITAN MARKET COMPANY.

Mr. INGRAHAM's bill incorporating above Company, names as incorporators, H. W. Johnson, D. Lawlor, H. E. Howland, T. Cunningham, J. Thompson, D. Ingraham, Jr., J. Ostrom, John Butler, G. Thompson, H. Banker, E. E. Wheeler, H. B. Darling, S. E. Hall, J. L. Andrus, J. T. Conover, W. R. Anthony, C. B. Spaulding, Charles A. Whitney. The company is empowered to purchase ground in the City of New-York, and erect buildings for market purposes, the capital stock to be $250,000, with power to increase it to $2,000,000. In case said company shall acquire any real estate embracing a water front on which is erected any public pier, dock or wharf, not already set apart and appropriated to any exclusive use, said docks, wharves, &c., and the slips connected therewith shall be set apart for the exclusive use of said company, and the boats and vessels doing business with said company.

CENTRAL PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

Mr. ANDRES' bill incorporates J. Rosselle, I. E. Rosselle, John Rosselle, John Mayer and John J. Merritt under the above title, to hold real estate, with power to purchase or lease such real or personal property as they may require for a public hotel within the Seventh Senate District, the capital stock to be not less than $500,000 and not more than $2,000,000. The remaining section gives the corporators the ordinary powers vested in corporations.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. BENEDICT's bill incorporating the above Institution names as corporators, Hamilton Fish, James Lenox, Robert L. Stuart, James McKaye, Benjamin F. Bonney, Charles Tracy, James W. Gerard, Shepherd Knapp, Anson D. F. Randolph, John F. Crosby, Charles Butler, Rudolph A. Withams, Charles Scribner, George Griswold, John Stewart, Theodore Roosevelt, John F. Hackett, Benjamin H. Field, Charles P. Kirkland, R. H. McCurdy, Frederic De Peyster, Jonathan Sturgis, Parke Godwin, D. G. Francis, John E. Williams, Andrew Warner, Benjamin S. Wilcox, W. Chauncey, Judge A. Bailey, W. A. Booth, W. E. Dodge, G. H. Moore, Charles Nordhoff, C. P. Daly, C. Robbins, F. Moore, W. C. Bryant, G. Fulton, J. W. Beekman, S. Osgood, W. D. Tayler, R. H. Bowne, G. P. Putman, J. Westmore, A. Clarke, C. E. Detmold, W. T. Blodgett, J. F. Wolcott, J. S. Wilson, J. S. Hewitt, H. M. Schieffelin, John Pappe and James T. Brady.

Said corporation to take real and personal property by purchase or grant to an amount not exceeding half a million.

The Governor of the State and the Mayor and Recorder of the City to be Trustees ex-officio.

WAREHOUSEING COMPANY.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill amending the charter of the New-York Warehousing and Security Company, by providing that the number of directors shall be increased to nine, and that until the next annual election the two additional directors shall be selected from among the stockholders by the present board.

It also provides that the company may make sales at such time and in such manner as may be provided in any contract or agreement made by any person with said company.

TO REGULATE THE SALE OF DRUGS, ETC.

Mr. OSWALD introduced a bill to regulate the sale of drugs, &c., in New-York, and directing that no person be allowed to sell drugs in New-York unless he procure a license, for which he is to pay $5. Provides that all drug stores shall have a competent person in attendance at all hours to prepare and sell drugs, and for every prescription put up between the hours of 11 P. M. and 5 A. M. 50 per cent additional may be charged. Provides that any persons offending against any of the provisions of this act be liable to imprisonment, not exceeding 30 days, and

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Advance of Gen. Sherman Beyond Meridian.

Bishop Polk Outgeneraled, and His Retreat Cut Off.

Rebel Report of a Hard Fight in Mississippi.

ADVANCE OF OUR FORCES UPON LONGSTREET.

The Rebels in Full Retreat Beyond the French Broad River.

Joe Johnston's Army Concentrating at Dalton.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Feb. 19.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and staff have returned from Knoxville.

The officers of the party report that LONGSTREET is in retreat beyond the French Broad to avoid a movement of our greatly superior forces.

Nashville and Knoxville are connected by a railroad, with the exception of 700 yards at Loudon, and passenger trains are running. The bridge at Loudon will be finished before a week.

Gen. JOHNSTON has concentrated his forces at Dalton and advanced his picket line to Ringgold. He is also fearful of an attack, and cannot spare reinforcements for POLK. The Mobile News says that POLK has been shamefully outgeneraled by Gen. SHERMAN, who has advanced beyond Meridian, between the Bishop and Montgomery, at Marietta. The Rebel has news of a hard fight in Mississippi on the 15th, but gives no particulars.

There is a tide of veteran volunteers being sent to the front. Every one on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is wanted for the transportation of troops.

Everything is quiet here, although in condition to move immediately on orders.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 19.

The *Gazette* has a Chattanooga dispatch which says:

"The weather has been very cold the past two days, and the troops on the march and in the camp have suffered considerably.

There was a slight fall of snow yesterday.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has ordered that all citizens with their property, to move to the east side of the Chattahoochie River, on pain of having their property confiscated.

It is reported that the rebels are building an immense armory at Macon, Ga.

Gen. STEADMAN has resumed command at Chattanooga."

The *Commercial* has also a dispatch from Chattanooga, saying:

"Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS is here organizing the colored troops.

The statement telegraphed from here that this army is moving on Dalton is false.

Col. BEARD has returned from the rebel lines with two officers and twenty-six privates, whose exchange he effected under a flag of truce.

Gen. SHERMAN'S troops have destroyed the bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thereby severing the connection between Gen. POLK'S forces.

Mobile rebel papers report a battle at Enterprise, Miss., with unknown results.

The rebels have no hope of repelling the advance of Gen. SHERMAN.

Information has been received that Gen. JOHNSTON, thinking we have weakened this point by reinforcing our army at Knoxville, is preparing to attack Chattanooga."

THE WAR IN THE GULF STATES.

Important and Comprehensive View of the Situation—A Refugee's Account of the War in Mississippi and Alabama—Mobile—Its Approaches and Defences.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

A refugee, a most intelligent gentleman—a Northern man by birth, and long a resident of the South—has just arrived here, bringing news from Mississippi and Mobile so important and interesting that I hasten to lay it before you. It may be accepted as entirely worthy of confidence, and presents a very intelligent and comprehensive view of the present situation. The expedition under Gen. SHERMAN, last heard from east of Jackson, Miss., will undoubtedly have a force of rebels to encounter at Canton, where, in August last, Gen. LOVELL'S force was stationed. This place is some twenty miles north from Jackson, on the great Southern railroad.

At Morton, 30 miles east of Jackson, the enemy had no fortifications. At Macon, Miss., still south of West Point, on the Mobile and Ohio Road, there is a long bridge below the depot which is protected by stockades. At Lauderdale were the main or principal hospitals of Gen. SHERMAN'S army. Here were two bridges, one above and one below the depot. There was a stockade between Newton and Chunkey, and one on a small stream near Chunkey. At Chunkey, a few miles from Meridian, they have two large stockades on the river side.

At Chulasa, Miss., the rebels have two batteries—Ownby's 6-pounder battery and BOCKMAN'S of 2-pounds. Another battery is located at a distance of 800 to 1,000 yards. At Columbus, Miss., were stationed KIRK'S and CHALMER'S Batteries—about sixty men to each—a company of cavalry detached from PORTER'S force, (now at or near Jackson,) and the Fourth Mississippi cavalry. Columbus is fortified with some twenty miles of constantly-connected earthworks, with complete forts and timbered. But it would take 10,000 men to garrison the place against any formidable assault. Its character drives could do much good for the Confederates.

An Engineer who had aided in erecting the works remarked to my informant that this place might do for a secondary base and his army in the event of their dislodgement from their position near Dalton.

Columbus is situated on the east side of the Tombigbee River, and is provided with a splendid bridge connecting the two shores. Near the western end of the bridge are located two stockades, but they are very small and rudely constructed, not capable of holding more than twenty men. One hundred cavalry could easily capture it. On the west or further end of the bridge there are three small stockades.

Two fortified places are also fortified or protected, one at the end of Main-street, and one about three miles further down the stream, below the town. The town itself is not defended at all. It is recommended that our forces, when they visit Columbus, should cross the Tombigbee between the Cotton Gin and Aberdeen. Columbus is a very important point, and contains millions of dollars' worth of the most valuable goods. Here are located some extensive foundries, machine shops, and clothing and other manufactories for the Confederate armies. All the uniforms and clothing for Jeff. DAVIS'S army are manufactured here. They are extensively dealers of Quartermaster's supplies at Columbus. If the place and its August commander, by Bonham. My informant says should our forces want a guide they should inquire out and Gaines, who is well known, and a negro boy—name forgotten—who works in a livery stable. They know the country and are to be relied upon.

At West Point, west of Columbus, about [illegible] miles, there is an immense region of open country, or prairie, of fertile soil, from which the rebels gain their supplies of corn and other grain. He tells me that there were millions of bushels of corn stored in this region last Summer. At West Point the rebels had but one company of cavalry and two guns—no fortifications. This was in September or October last.

At about the same period the Confederates had at Meridian, Gens. JOHNSON and ADAMS'S Mississippi brigades, and LOVELL'S brigade. At this place is located an extensive manufactory of small arms, and several factories of other descriptions. There were also camps of paroled prisoners, cotton carding mills and two gunboats were being built.

At Tibee, near West Point, GRANGER'S State troops men were fortified south of the bridge, where they had erected stockades.

In the rear of Mobile, and as much as five miles from the city, are three heavy lines of earthworks. Fort No. 1 is on the southeast side of the city. No. 2 is on the east side of the river, opposite the terminus of St. Michael-street. As you go down the river and turning to the left, is the landing of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Here is located Battery No. 3, consisting of three rifled 32-pound guns, and one 10-inch gun. This is called the Spanish Battery. Further down the bay, to the left, is Battery No. 4, called Pinto's Battery. Between this and Fort Morgan are Batteries Choctaw, Cedar Plain, Grand Spell, and Light House Battery, in all six, consisting each of six 32-pound rifled cannon.

At the time my informant was there Fort Morgan had 500 men in it of the First Confederate Regiment, and Fort Gaines was garrisoned by about an equal number.

Upon the walls and within the embrasures of Fort Gaines are 30 guns—or 32 guns and the rest howitzers—to repulse a land attack. Fort Morgan has 100 guns and a number of howitzers. Two of the guns from Fort Sumter, used in sinking the *Kearsarge*, have been removed to Fort Morgan, and are now there prepared to do more of the same kind of work.

About the harbor of Mobile the rebels have two gunboats, the *Morgan* and the *Gaines*, each having on deck some ten guns, but the propelling power of these boats is defective. They move very slowly.

There is a third gunboat, called the *Selma*, made like a barge, after the monitor pattern, carrying eight guns, but she cannot be of much effect, from the same cause, defective propelling power. In addition to these the Confederates have two very small iron-clad monitors, but they also move clumsily along in the water. They have a howitzer in front and five port-guns each. These, with the *Lady Davis*, 10 guns, and *Richmond*, 8 guns, and two others, not as large, carrying 6 guns—now off or in the vicinity of Richmond—constitute the rebel navy now stationed at the two points mentioned.

With the exception, named, my informant says *the entire distance from Meridian to within five miles of Mobile was unfortified, and unprotected by Confederate soldiers. Except the railroad is torn up and completely destroyed, there is nothing to prevent a force from marching direct by that route.* At the same time the cavalry troops might cooperate by moving them south from Jackson as far as any Broadhaven, and then cutting across the country obliquely and in a southwesterly course to the rear of Mobile.

The country five miles back of Mobile, which has been fortified, is described low and flat and not capable of defence, even when thus fortified, the lay of the land being an effectual bar to such defence. We have not here to fear the natural bulwarks of Vicksburgh and Memphis. The country is low and level, and at the same time not wet and boggy.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce Boat—Arrival of more Escaped Union Officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 19.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* sailed this forenoon for City Point, taking up about thirty women and as many children, who have decided to reside South during the war. They were from Norfolk. The steamer also took as passengers, Rev. R. M. HUNTER and family, and three rebel officers, all in charge of Major J. R. MULFORD, Truce-Officer.

The navy dispatch steamer *Bermuda* arrived here this morning from the Gulf Squadron. She has a large mail for New-York.

Lieut. HAVERLY, of the Fifty-third Illinois, arrived here this morning from Yorktown. This makes one more to be added to the list of those already reported as arriving from Libby Prison. He says there are three others at Williamsburgh, and that they will be here to-morrow.

Thirty rebel prisoners of war arrived to-day from Newbern, via Norfolk and the canal.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BUTLER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 19.

To the Associated Press:

The following additional escaped officers have arrived here:

Capt. D. S. CALDWELL, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio.

Capt. R. R. ADAMS, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio.

Lieut. E. S. SCOTT, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio.

Lieut. E. J. HOLZE, of the Thirty-third Ohio.

Lieut. W. A. WILLIAMS, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio.

Lieut. ELI FOSTER, of the Thirtieth Indiana.

Five more are reported to have arrived at Williamsburgh.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Successful Cavalry Dash—Capture of a Gang of Mosby's Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

The following dispatches have been received at headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Feb. 18, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Gen. PLEASONTON, Chief of Cavalry, reports that a scouting party, sent from Gen. GREGG'S command at Warrenton, captured to-day, at Piedmont, 28 of MOSBY'S men.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General.

Cavalry Scouts in Western Virginia—Capture of Prisoners and Guerrillas.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Thursday, Feb. 18.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Lieut.-Col. HALL, commanding at Beverly, reports the return of a scout from Webster County with 17 prisoners, among the number the notorious guerrilla chief, DAN DUNKEY; also, one from Pocahontas County, with five prisoners, of whom one is Maj. ADAMS, of the Forty-second Virginia rebel infantry.

B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General.

The Draft in the State.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 19.

Provost-Marshal TOWNSEND has received a communication from Gen. FAY, informing him that districts will be credited on the call for 500,000 men with all enlisted from the 17th of July, 1863, to March 9, 1864, and with all drafted men who have responded in person, by commutation or with substitutes.

Fire at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Feb. 19.

FIRST DISPATCH.

A fire on Delaware-street, between Second and Third streets, this morning, destroyed nine buildings. Loss about $100,000, partly insured. Most of the goods were saved.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The principal losers by the fire this morning are Stellmacher & Brother, dry-goods dealers, whose loss amounts to $22,000, and insurance $17,000; A. LOEBS, dry-goods dealer, loss $5,000; no insurance; H. S. Richards, loss $2,000, no insurance; F. M. Work, loss $12,000, insurance $2,000; Boller, jeweller, loss $4,000; Hirshfield & Mitchell, loss $1,500—insurance $1,000; Rose & Co., loss $7,500—insurance $2,500; D. Park lost $6,000—insurance $3,000; S. Cohen, dry goods dealer, lost everything; B. Levy, loss heavy, amount not known.

New-Arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 19—8 o'clock A. M.

The steamship *Africa* from Liverpool on the 6th, via Queenstown on the 7th inst., has not up to the present time been signaled. She is fifty due.

Wind light. Weather clear.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 19.

There are no signs of the *Africa* yet. Weather clear; wind north and light.

The Arabia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 19.

The *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at 6 o'clock, and will sail at 11 this evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Enrollment Act Through Both Houses.

The Surplus Gold Resolution Unfavorably Reported.

Ten Thousand Additional Copies of General McClellan's Report Ordered.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

GEN. MEADE.

Gen. MEADE came up to-day from the army. He sought consultation several hours with the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK.

WORK FOR THE COLORED TROOPS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A letter received here to-day, from Chattahooga, says that the colored troops organized in the Southwest, by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, will perform an important part in the Spring campaign in that region. Seventy-five thousand colored men will be ready for service in the Southwest by the 1st of May.

THE WHISKY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Whisky Bill had a long consultation to-day, but failed to derive at any conclusion. The House committee, it is understood, are opposed to the Senate sliding scale of an additional tax of 70 and 80 cents. It is also asserted that they are opposed to taxing the foreign article in transitu, but are willing to compromise on the reduction of the tax from the 75 and 80 cent to the the 65 and 70 cent schedule.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11.

THE SALE OF SURPLUS GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Before the adjournment of the House to-day, Representative STEVENS, of New-York, said the Committee of Ways and Means desired again to consider the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold, and which Mr. STEVENS had previously reported, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Unanimous consent was required for again referring the resolution to that committee, but Representative HOLMAN interposed an objection.

THE TAX ON LIQUOR.

The Internal Revenue Bill, as it passed through both Houses of Congress, did not exempt foreign spirits in transitu or on shipboard from the new tax proposed by that measure; but it is understood that the Joint Committee of Conference has, at the instance and through the influence of representation, FERNANDO WOOD agreed to amend the bill by exempting such spirits. The importers of New-York have thus been saved large sums.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court had adjourned over WASHINGTON'S Birthday to Tuesday, when the California Quicksilver Mining Case—YOSEMITE against the United States—will be taken up and probably continue several days.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

A WOULD-BE BRIGADIER.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) presented, from the Committee of Claims, the petition of CHARLES DE ANNA, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He said the petitioner made no claim, but merely complained that the Senate had not made him a Brigadier, and that Gen. HALLECK had refused him an opportunity to gain distinction in the field, or an honorable death.

The committee was discharged from the consideration of the subject, and the matter indefinitely postponed.

KANSAS STATE HOUSE.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) announced his intention of introducing a bill for the erection of a State House at the seat of Government in Kansas.

PLATTSBURGH A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill for the establishment of a proper port of entry into the port of Lake Champlain at Plattsburgh, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TRANSFER OF INDICTMENTS.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill authorizing the transfer of indictments from the District to the Circuit Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for the renting of abandoned lands, tenements and houses in the insurrectionary States, and for the care and employment of persons therein set free by the Proclamation of the President, which was referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

This bill legalizes the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the matter was referred by the Secretary of War, in appointing supervising agents, and making regulations for the employment of negroes and the leasing of lands. It also provides for suitable military protection, furnished by the Secretary War, so far as it may not interfere with the regular operations of the campaign. It places the control of these interests in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and authorizes him to pay suitable expenses of such operations out of the profits arising from the labor of slaves, or the sale of confiscated property under a former act of Congress.

NAVY-YARD AT NEWCASTLE.

On motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, of Delaware, (Dem.,) the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard at Newcastle, Del.

Mr. RUDDLE briefly set forth the advantages of this location in respect to its facilities for coal and other articles required in naval construction.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the report of the Committee of Conference, on the disagreement to the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) would inquire how long the payment of commutation money would exempt a man.

Mr. WILSON explained that it would exempt for one year and no longer. The sum agreed upon seemed to mean a bounty for one year only.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) thought that no one could understand the bill as it was before the Senate. As he understood it, the money provided to be paid in commutation was considered as an equivalent for the soldier.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) would vote against the bill, as he was against the commutation clause contained in it.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) would also vote against the bill, as he did not think the House had improved the clause for securing substitutes for the army. He believed these slaves were worth as much to the country as poor whites. He never would consent to have any distinction made between the able-bodied men of the country. In a year and a half from now the slaves of the Border States would not be worth one cent, for he believed that Slavery was going by the board. Notwithstanding what he had said, he thought there was a great advance on the provisions of this bill which frees slaves.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of N. J., (Union,) would support the bill as presented from the Committee of Conference, as he believed it would materially aid in filling up the armies of the United States to their proper standard.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said if it was competent for Congress to surrender to the President the unconstitutional power to raise armies in this country to the utmost extent of its population, it was equally competent to render power to him to support these armies. He denied the power to do either of these things, under the Constitution. Another vital objection he had to the bill was, that it authorized the raising of negro troops, and also gives them their freedom. The last objection, much as he hated it, that the bill as reported from the Conference Committee was a perfect mass, which nobody could explore. He should vote against it.

The matter was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. LANE, GRIMES, WILSON, DAVIS, FESSENDEN and SAULSBURY, when

Mr. HALE said the time had come when we had to throw off Slavery, like Sinbad the Sailor threw off the Old Man of the Sea. The gentleman from Kentucky (DAVIS) seemed to dwell alone in a sad retrospective over past history. His efforts, though eloquent, were not original.

Mr. DAVIS would like to know of something more original.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said the manner the Senator had of discussing questions here was more original. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS replied that Mr. HALE'S mode of preaching was also original. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE said the gentleman from Kentucky complained of the President because he had changed his purpose. That was the case in every revolution. Slavery was the giant in our way, and it is now said let Slavery die and not the Government. Mr. LINCOLN has simply confined himself to the state of things he found around him. The Democratic party here and elsewhere have a long string of abuses of the President and policy, but none for the leaders of the rebellion and their policy. Mr. LINCOLN, or anybody else, as he expressed the sentiments of a Freeman, he thought Mr. LINCOLN honest, though not without faults. It was a fault of his that, in his great good nature, he allowed bad men around him. He should cut them off, and let them go. It was the President's bounden duty to get rid of the men who had been sitting and rooting in the departments; nevertheless, he believed the President to be pure, honest and patriotic, and that his single desire was to bring this war to an honorable close.

The question was taken on the motion to concur in the report of the Committee of Conference. Agreed to, yeas 30, nays 16.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkey, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Cowan, Davis, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wright.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn, it be until Tuesday next.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. HUBBARD, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the committee, charged with the investigation of the New-York Custom-house affairs, be authorized to take testimony in New-York by such members of the committee as may be designated, not exceeding three in number.

ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the occupation of abandoned plantations in the rebellious States, and taking care of those set free by the Proclamation of the President. Referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

THE CASE OF THE WISCONSIN JUDGE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary, charged with the investigation of the charges contained in memorials against Hon. ARMORY G. MILLER, Judge for the District of Wisconsin, be authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

All the bills on the private calendar, not more than thirteen in number, were passed, with the exception of one, appropriating nearly $10,000 for houses destroyed in Virginia by the military authorities to prevent the rebels from taking shelter therein. This bill was postponed for one week, as it involves important principles and affects many other similar cases.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution relative to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service.

Mr. DIXON explained that the resolution authorized the transfer and enlistment of seamen from the army. There was, he said, a necessity for the immediate passage of the resolution, as several vessels, ready in other respects to sail, were detained by the scarcity of seamen.

The resolution then passed. It is as follows:

Be it Resolved, &c., First, that the Provost-Marshal-General be and he is hereby directed to enlist such persons as may desire to enter the naval service of the United States, under such directions as may be given by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, which enlistments shall be credited to the appropriate district: provided, nevertheless, that inasmuch as persons enlisted in the naval service receive prize money, persons so enlisting shall not be entitled to receive any bounty upon their enlistment.

Second: That the President of the United States may, whenever, in his judgment, the public service requires, authorize and direct the transfer of persons who have been employed in service and are now enlisted in regiments for land service, from such regiments to the naval service upon such terms and conditions for crediting and regulations as he may prescribe; provided, nevertheless, that the number of transfers from any company or regiment shall not be so great as to reduce such company or regiment below the minimum of strength required by the regulations of the military service; and provided further, that no bounty have been paid to persons so transferred as bounty for enlistment to the military service, shall be transferred from the recruiting fund of the naval service to the credit of the proper appropriation for the land service.

Be it further Resolved, That there shall be paid to each enlisted able or ordinary seaman hereafter enlisted in the naval service, an advance of three months' pay as a bounty, to be refunded to the Treasury from any prize money to which such enlisted seaman may be entitled.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Mr. ARNOLD, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on printing fifty thousand additional copies of the report of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to substitute "ten thousand copies," saying that members have not received their share of the number heretofore authorized to be printed.

Mr. CLARK moved to lay the resolution and the substitute on the table.

The motion was disagreed to, by yeas 67, nays 74.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) wished to add "all the reports made by our Generals," including that of Gen. GRANT.

Mr. COX said that subject had not been referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) desired that the report of Gen. BUTLER should also be added.

The result was that ten thousand additional copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S report were ordered to be printed, by yeas 76, nays 64.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen's affairs.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. KALDFLEISCH and BROOKS until the morning hour expired.

THE RESOLUTION TO SELL SURPLUS GOLD.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the resolution referred to them yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell surplus gold, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) desired that action upon it be taken now owing to its great importance. But no question was taken.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

C. A. WHITE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued that the war is wrong, and therefore ought to be terminated as soon as possible.

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) replied to remarks heretofore made by Mr. WHITE, of that State, the latter having, he said, attempted to degrade Secretary CHASE, one of the purest men of the country, and to drag his malice after him into this hall. Mr. BLOW referred to the trade regulations of Mississippi, and was proceeding to explain them, when, at the instance of Mr. SCHENCK, he yielded for a motion that the committee rise, which prevailed.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. SCHENCK explained the Enrollment Bill as agreed upon by the Committee of Conference, and moved the previous question, which was seconded, 82 against 27, and the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to, yeas 71, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Missouri, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Ambrose W. Clark, Cole, Cox, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg, Kellogg of New-York, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stebbins, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth of Illinois, Williams, Winder, Wheeler, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey of Missouri, Brooks, Chanler, Cox, Dawson, Edgerton, Eldridge, Harris of Maryland, Johnson, Long, Maynard, McDowell, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble of Ohio, Pendleton of Ohio, Pruyn, Ritter, Robinson, Ross, Sheffield, Smith of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Thomas, Wright, Glaston A. White, Jos. W. White.

The House at 11 o'clock adjourned to Tuesday.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Commencement of the War in the Duchies.

A Six Hours' Fight on the 2d Between the Prussians and the Danes.

The Prussians Defeated with Heavy Loss.

RENEWAL OF THE FIGHTING ON THE 3D.

Speech of Queen Victoria on Opening the British Parliament.

THE PALMERSTON-O'KANE SCANDAL.

Napoleon's Reply to the Address of the Corps Legislatif.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Inman steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. HALLOWAY, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th of February, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *City of London* reached Liverpool at 9 P. M. on the 3d, and the *Hibernian* early on the morning of the 3d of February.

The *Glasgow* passed Queenstown, on route for Liverpool, at 9 P. M. on the 26 inst.

The ship *Marathon*, destroyed by the *Alabama* in the Straits of Malacca, is supposed to have been the *Tusian Star*—which had changed her name.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament assembled on the 4th inst. Following is the speech of the Queen on opening the session, which was received by telegraph via Queenstown:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—We are commissioned to assure you Her Majesty has great satisfaction in receiving again by the advice and assistance of her Parliament. Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a son, an event which has called forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the Continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to Her Majesty. The death of the King of Denmark brought into immediate application the stipulations of the Treaty of May, 1852, concluded by His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden, and afterward acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the Queen of Westenburg, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal and the King of Italy. That treaty declared that it is conducive to the preservation of balance of power, and the peace of Europe that the integrity of the Danish Monarchy should be maintained, and that several territories which have hitherto been under the sway of the late King of Denmark, should continue so to remain, and for the purpose it was agreed that upon the death of the late King and of his male issue, Prince Frederick, without issue, His Majesty King CHRISTIAN should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then ruled under the sceptre of His Majesty the King of Denmark. Her Majesty, actuated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe which was one of the declared objects of all the Powers who were parties to that treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavors to bring to a peaceful settlement of the differences which in this matter have arisen between Germany and Denmark and the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the north of Europe, and Her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interest of peace.

The barbarous murders and cruel assaults committed in Japan on subjects of Her Majesty renders it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese Government, and upon the Daimios by whose retainers some of these outrages were committed. The Government of the Tycoon complied with the demands made upon them by Her Majesty's Government; and full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two Governments have continued unbroken, but the Daimios Prince, SATSUMA, refused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him. His refusal renders measures of coercion necessary, and Her Majesty regrets that while the measures have brought the Daimio to an acknowledgment of his offence, they had incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kagosima. Papers on the subject would be laid before you. The insurrection which broke out last year among some portion of the native inhabitants of New-Zealand still unfortunately continue, but there is now reason to hope that it will terminate long ere put down. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France, and the King of Prussia, by which Her Majesty consents to give up the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of the Ionian Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. This treaty shall be laid before you. Her Majesty is also negotiating a treaty with the King of the Hellenes for perfecting the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her Majesty has desired estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is on the whole satisfactory. The revenue has fully realized its expected amount. The commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing, and while the distress in manufacturing districts has been, in some degree, increased, and there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of cotton from various countries, which have hitherto but scarcely supplied our manufacturers with the material for their industry—Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued for the revising the various forms for subscription required to be made by the clergy of the Established Church. A copy of that commission will be laid before you; and the measures of public amendment will be submitted for your consideration—Her Majesty confides, with confidence, the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations and prosper your counsels for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of her people.

THE PALMERSTON-O'KANE SCANDAL.

The case, O'KANE vs. O'KANE and Lord PALMERSTON, was set down for hearing in the Divorce Court on Tuesday, Feb. 2. Mr. B. SYRNOTT, Q. C., moved that the rule be made absolute, calling upon the petitioner to show cause why he should not proceed with the cause, or that it should not be struck off. As the case, however, was not really down in the official list, the Judge said he would take the motion on Thursday, the 4th.

The following affidavits, containing the principal features in the proceedings, are published in the *Express*:

I, THOMAS WILLIS, of 47 Bourgate-st, in the City of London, solicitor, make oath and say:—That I am the solicitor to the petitioner on the record; that the particulars furnished by the order of the commissioner on the 11th day of November, last, were immediately prepared and ready for delivery, but were delayed being filed solely by reason nevertheless that a petition of the same year was also commenced, and which was only completed on Saturday, the 30th day of January, 1864, and when my case was ready. 2. That I am informed and verily believe that the petition was served on the 2d January, in St. George's-in-the-East, in the County of Middlesex, on the 1st day of October, last, by a Crown Inspector, regularly authorized, and acting with full jurisdiction, by virtue of a warrant issued by the Home Office, and that the petition was served with the original and copy, and with the usual and accustomed formalities, and that the said Charles Henry Oakley, who is about 5ft. 8in. and 30 years of age, with a fair complexion, and wearing a black coat, did then and there receive the said petition, and did then and there receive the said petition, and did then and there receive the said petition, and

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT.

LIFE OF WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT. By GEORGE TICKNOR. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Mr. TICKNOR has written the life of PRESCOTT with the sympathy of a friend, the candor of a philosopher, and the learning of a scholar. It was not a difficult subject, perhaps, for a biographer, especially for one so well versed in the details of the art as the historian of Spanish literature. The character of Mr. PRESCOTT was a simple one in general, though it had its peculiarities; and his career, from the necessities imposed by his condition of health, and the uniform nature of his pursuits, had but little variety. Yet within these limits, the story told by his biographer has much of the picturesque, while what in the lives of other authors might be considered as ordinary incidents, in his case became extraordinary by the peculiar privation which he suffered, and by the energy of will and overmastering purpose which enabled him to overcome all defects, and achieve triumphs seldom won by those in possession of every advantage. The life of any successful man must always be of interest, for success in general implies a nice adaptation of means to ends, some happy disposition of nature, and an honest and laborious improvement of it. We care not what calling he may have pursued, if it be a worthy one and he has achieved distinction in it, it will repay us to sit down with the man, whether he be farmer, mechanic, merchant, sailor, soldier, statesman or what not, and listen to his narrative, first how he ruled his own spirit, and then came to rule or be superior to his fellows.

Mr. PRESCOTT started with many advantages. His family had its root deep in the virtues of the New-England soil, and was honored in the historic reputation of his grandfather, a soldier of the Revolution, and the leader in charge of the Provincials at Bunker Hill. His father, a lawyer of great merit in his profession, and highly esteemed for his personal qualities, was also a gentleman of liberal literary culture; while his mother, a cheerful lady of great active benevolence, added her gracefulness to this happy home. At the time of the son's birth, in 1796, the family resided at Salem, Massachusetts, whence, at the age of twelve, he was taken with them to a new home in Boston. Here he was placed for instruction with the Rev. Dr. GARDINER, the Rector of Trinity Church, a gentleman of much force of character and a good classical scholar, having been educated by Dr. PARR in England. His school was a special one, with a private class for the higher study of Latin and Greek, into which PRESCOTT was introduced, and where he found and first became acquainted with his life-long companion and friend and present biographer. The good discipline of Dr. GARDINER in the classics, Mr. TICKNOR thinks sowed the seed of the future historian. The young PRESCOTT, however, was not a very passionate student. He learnt with sufficient diligence what was necessary for his admission to Harvard, and was indifferent to anything further, making a nice distinction between the Œdipus Tyrannus which was required for the course, and the Prometheus Vinctus which lay outside of it. Homer he liked even then; but balked at Juvenal, and utterly refused to make his way through the perplexities of Persius. "He was, in short," says Mr. TICKNOR, "neither more nor less than a thoroughly natural, bright boy, who loved play better than work, but who could work well under sufficient inducements and penalties." He read light literature, was fond of amusements, and was in the habit, in the company of his friend GARDINER, the son of his teacher, of improvising stories, so that he seems early to have had a taste for narrative.

At the age of fifteen, he entered the sophomore class at Harvard, where he was rather a desultory student, sedulously framing good resolutions, which, as fast as they were broken, were succeeded by others. One day they were interrupted by the serious accident which shaped his course through life. In a playful frolic in the Common Hall, a thoughtless student threw a hard piece of bread, which struck PRESCOTT in the left eye. The blow left no mark on the organ, but it was deprived of sight at once, and forever. After recovering from the prostration which ensued, he returned to college, and devoted himself more earnestly to his studies—with the exception of the mathematics, of which he had known but little, and from recitation, in which he was now entirely excused. An anecdote of these college days is recorded by his friend GARDINER, which may be worth repeating, not so much for its singularity, as for the candor with which it is avowed. Young PRESCOTT, it seems, had the infirmity of being occasionally possessed and carried away by the most immoderate fits of uncontrollable laughter. When a humorous idea seized upon him, no force of will he could impose was sufficient to restrain it. He undertook to play *Mark Antony* in Shakspeare's tragedy of *Julius Cæsar* in private theatricals, but could not get over the sight of *Cæsar's* murdered corpse. The untimely laughter must out, though the play be spoiled. Even the gravity of a professor, on one occasion, could not coerce him. He must laugh, and he did, so heartily and convulsively, that his saturnine preceptor caught the infection, and the two laughed inextinguishably like the gods of Olympus. Notwithstanding the mathematics and the laughter, however, PRESCOTT was graduated in 1815, and creditably, too, delivering a Latin poem at the commencement.

There came a few months' study of the law, or attendance at his father's office, which was broken in upon by a rather singular attack of acute rheumatism in his right eye. The suffering was great, and threatened to be fatal, when it was diverted in one of the freaks of the disease, to another part. After long confinement he escaped from his darkened room to be sent a voyage to his maternal grandfather, HICKLING, Consul of the United States at St. Michael's, one of the Azores. There, in an interval of relief from his malady, which kept company with him, he enjoyed the tropical scenery, and thence he sailed to London, visited Paris, passed the next winter—he was now twenty-one—in Italy, returned to England in the Spring, and came home to America in midsummer, still with greatly impaired vision, and with the recollection of much suffering during his absence.

The law was now out of the question, and he began to turn his thoughts to literature. His first essay was an article offered to the junto which then sat as editors of the infant *North American Review*. It came back rejected. He took the repulse in good part, said "he was a fool to send it," and probably thought no more of it, for he had other matter for his meditation, being shortly after married to Miss AMORY, the daughter of a Boston merchant. PRESCOTT made a happy Latin quotation on the occasion, repeating to a bachelor friend, who rallied him on his desertion of the ranks, the line of VIRGIL's *Eclogues*:

"Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori."

which his biographer allows to pass, with the protest that, being very fond of puns, PRESCOTT generally made very bad ones. The word, indeed, was highly susceptible of this species of treatment—a whole string of Latin jests hanging upon it in this matrimonial relation. *Amore*, as an old Professor in Columbia College used to hold forth for the edification of his class, contains in itself all the conditions of a good wife; for example, in its entirety *amore*, with affection; *more*, with good manners or morals; *ore*, with beauty; and, happiest residuum, at the bottom of the cup, *re*, with property!

PRESCOTT now, fully reviewing his position, and conscious of his incapacity for active life, deliberately made choice of literature as a profession. The determination at first was a general one, with no particular plan of composition in view. It was simply formed with the conscientious conviction that a life of industry was necessary for his happiness, and that this species of cultivation was most congenial to his nature and habits. Having made his resolution, he set about carrying it into effect with a modesty, patience and perseverance of which we recollect no similar example in literary history. Most authors drift or plunge into the profession, making trial of their powers at the expense of the public, and educating themselves as they proceed; or, if they undertake a course of special preparation, do it with the design of accomplishing some particular end. PRESCOTT, a married man at the age of twenty-five, began anew to lay a broad and secure foundation of elementary instruction. He put himself to school again, as it were, commencing with the study of English grammar, as the basis of a course of reading in English literature, which he pursued in a close examination of the style of the best authors, from old ROGER ASCHAM, the schoolmaster of Queen ELIZABETH, to the authors of the present day. This he continued for a year, giving an hour of each day to the Latin classics. In another year he read the best French authors, and in a third the Italian, in particular making himself thoroughly acquainted with DANTE. To these modern languages he would have added German; but his eyesight forbade the requisite attention, and he was diverted to the less onerous study of the Spanish by the interest which he took in listening to the college lectures of Mr. TICKNOR on the literature of that language, which the latter read to him in private. He rapidly acquired a knowledge of the tongue, and with it a liking for Spanish themes, which determined his literary occupation. An inclination for historical composition was all this while ripening in his mind, fostered by GIBBON's attractive display of the pursuit in his autobiography, and by MABLY's *Etude de l'Histoire*. The class of writing having been fixed upon, the next thing was a choice of a topic. He at first vibrated between Italy and Spain—a subject of ancient Rome or of Spain in the sixteenth century. The latter prevailed, and in January, 1826, he recorded the choice in his note-book—The History of the Reign of FERDINAND and ISABELLA.

The beginning of the enterprise was anything but propitious. He sat down to write a letter to his friend Mr. A. H. EVERETT, then Minister at Madrid, with a view of procuring a quantity of original materials, and the effort brought on an attack of inflammation of his eye, which laid him up for four months in a darkened room. When he could see the light again, nothing disheartened, he sent his orders. But as he measured the requisitions of his theme, and his sight failed in a preliminary attempt at the perusal of MONTESQUIEU, he almost despaired of pursuing a subject requiring the close examination of authorities in various languages. His thoughts were turned aside for the moment to the history of English literature, as a more available project; but that, too, had its difficulties, and he recurred to his former choice. The employment of a reader, and the cultivation of a patient habit of apprehension, solved the problem. The ear and the memory were to supplement the imperfect vision. When his mind was stored with the subject, he could write by the aid of the noctograph, a simple copying machine that he had found in England, in using which his hand was guided by wires extended across the page. What he wrote in this way, was deciphered and copied in a large hand by his reader, so that he could peruse it when his sight, of which he was now very economical, permitted. This was the way in which all his works were written. The process, it is evident, required an extraordinary discipline and concentration of his powers. The story of this preparation, as recorded by Mr. TICKNOR, is of engrossing interest. The course of study which he imposed upon himself was, as all the world knows from the skill in his books, most extensive; and the usual great labor of such a pursuit was indefinitely multiplied in his case by the laborious process of the acquisition. Passages had to be read repeatedly, notes taken which he could afterward peruse; in fact the entire materials of a chapter, with a vast deal of subsidiary matter to be committed to memory and methodized in his mind before he could proceed. When his assistant left him, after a morning reading of four hours, he sat alone in his study "digesting," as he called it, what he had heard, a process by the way as useful to a man with his eyes as to one without them, and which, if followed, would bring about a vast improvement in the books of the day. This "digesting" was a habit, we have read, of MACAULAY, who sat down to write with the subject fully in his mind, and was thus enabled, without further recourse to authorities, to present it to the reader in his flowing uninterrupted style.

Sixteen months were thus passed by the author in accomplishing three hundred pages. It was not till 1826, ten years after his first undertaking of the work, that the *History of Ferdinand and Isabella* was completed—a period of truly heroic effort, as every reader of Mr. TICKNOR's narrative will acknowledge. The labor of research and concentration was really herculean, and its accomplishment ranks among the marvels of literary history, fully needing for its comprehension and belief the ample details and minute verifications carefully presented in this biography. Nothing but a combination of high principle and extraordinary force of will, with great animal spirits, could have overcome the defects of nature and secured the result. Mr. PRESCOTT, indeed, even learnt to love the toil, and the labor which he delighted in physicked pain; but it must not be supposed that he reached this condition without an effort, continually to be renewed. By temperament and early habit fond of pleasure, with the means of every social enjoyment and gratification of his elegant tastes at his command; with disease preying upon him and calling for relaxation; with a mind naturally indisposed to dry and severe labors, he brought body and spirit under to the work only by adopting and pursuing a system of the most exact, self-denying discipline. No movement can be gained either in the intellectual or physical world without first overcoming a certain *vis inertiæ*. PRESCOTT had an enormous weight to lift, and unintermitted was his anxiety when once the anchor was up and the ship on the high seas, to keep her on her course and reach the desired haven. He may be said to have been, during his entire career, in a state of conflict with himself, fighting his way resolutely to every advantage he gained in the world of letters. The care of his physical health—invaded by dyspepsia and rheumatism—which he was required to take to enable him to write at all, required persistence in systematic habits of self-denial; while the methods he had to adopt in the pursuit of knowledge were still more exacting. His private journals and history, disclosed in this volume, show what the effort cost him, and what was the price paid for his literary successes. No saint ever prayed more earnestly or labored more zealously for mastery over himself than PRESCOTT struggled to utilize his powers that he might accomplish his self-imposed task. He made it a matter of conscience to succeed, nurtured an imperious will and ruled despotically over himself, as every man must who would be good and great. He even cultivated certain humors of character to invigorate his purpose. One of these was to bind himself by certain agreements to his assistants—bets he considered them—to accomplish a certain amount of literary work by a particular day. He wrote the contract, and folding it so that it could not be read, both parties signed it, he alone knowing its contents. In one of these bonds the penalty was a thousand dollars. It was to be paid in case he did not write two hundred and fifty pages of his first book within a year. He was within the time and saved the money; for had he failed he would doubtless have paid it, as on another occasion when he had lost he handed his reader a hundred dollars. With all this, one thing is very remarkable—he seems never to have betrayed any impatience under physical suffering, or his literary vexations, which must have been, at times, provoking enough. On the contrary, the lofty purpose which animated him imparted increased steadiness and refinement to his character. He was always, we are told, the most acceptable man in Boston society, and those who knew him most intimately, under circumstances most trying to the temper—his "readers"—report his uniform courtesy and amiability.

Bringing such faculties and purposes to his task, with such a spirit of self-denial, it is not to be wondered at that he succeeded, spite of all obstacles. What that success in literature was may be briefly told.

His first book, *The History of Ferdinand and Isabella*, was issued in Boston by the American Stationers' Company in 1838. So limited were the resources of the trade at that time, or so feeble the expectations from the public, that a first edition of only five hundred copies was printed. As it turned out, it hardly supplied the demands of his friends in Boston, and another was, of course, at once put to press. By the contract the publishers had five years to dispose of twelve hundred and fifty copies, for which they were to pay the author one thousand dollars, he furnishing the stereotype plates. In England the work was placed in the hands of Col. ASPINWALL, the United States Consul-General in London, who undertook to negotiate its sale. He was an adept in such matters, having bargained for the copyrights of IRVING. He offered the book first to MURRAY and then to LONGMAN, and it was rejected by both; the author, hearing of this, began to grow discouraged, for he had reckoned much upon the English sale, when it was accepted by BENTLEY. As soon as published, abroad as at home, it started upon a career of extraordinary prosperity. The five years' privilege of the Boston publishers was exhausted in a few months. The reputation of the new historian was established at a blow. The book had the advantage of being carefully reviewed in the leading journals at home and abroad by able writers—by the author's friend, GARDINER, in the *North American Review*; by Rev. Mr. GREENWOOD, in the *Christian Examiner*; by the learned JOHN PICKERING, in the *New-York Review*, and by Mr. BANCROFT, in the *Democratic*. The distinguished Spanish writer, DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS, brought its merits to the notice of British readers in the Edinburgh *Review*, and FORD, the spirited Spanish traveler, reviewed it in the *Quarterly*. On the continent its claims were carefully presented by the learned Count CIRCOURT. Altogether it was well taken care of, but with no undue pressure on the public. The knowledge of the author's difficulties in its preparation may have done something to ingratiate him with his readers; but sympathy of this kind could not have made a dull book enduurable. The success was gained with the learned few by the judicious handling of a variety of new material; with the unlearned many, by the pleasing, unincumbered presentation of a subject which had in it the elements of popularity. Mr. PRESCOTT was a stickler for both points. In the political and philosophical portions he thought no labor too excessive to secure the approval of such men as HALLAM and MILMAN; while he would have been equally disappointed if the narrative portions had failed in popular interest. In fact, he brought to his work shrewd common sense, and was neither above nor below it.

Mr. PRESCOTT's mode of life was now fully established. The same process which he had applied to *Ferdinand and Isabella*, in the collection of manuscripts, the peculiar labor of his studies, was gone through with in the preparation of the *Conquest of Mexico*, a subject which was gracefully relinquished to him by WASHINGTON IRVING. Before settling down upon it, Mr. PRESCOTT meditated a life of MOLINES, for which Mr. TICKNOR sent him the materials from Paris; but, as on a former occasion, his mind gravitated to a Spanish subject. His new theme was a popular one, picturesque in detail, with a striking dramatic interest in its progress, and its success was certain. Messrs. HARPER, of New-York, bought the right to print, from the plates, five thousand copies in a year for $7,500, paid down. The whole number of copies was sold in four months. BENTLEY paid £660 for the first English edition. The author was again helped by the reviewers. The article in the *North American Review* was this time written by Mr. GEORGE S. HILLARD; that in the *Christian Examiner* by GEORGE T. CURTIS, and one in the *Methodist Quarterly*, by Mr. JOSEPH G. COGSWELL. Abroad Mr. CHARLES PHILIPS reviewed the work in the *Edinburgh*, Dean MILMAN in the *Quarterly*. The *Conquest of Mexico*, published in 1843, was followed four years later by the *Conquest of Peru*, a work of similar merits and success. While it was in progress the author met with a severe loss in the death of his father, who included in the affections of a parent the charm of the most endearing friendship. Nothing can be more touching than an incident related by Mr. TICKNOR of the funeral:

"The evening after the funeral," he writes, "there seemed to be more of bitterness in Mr. PRESCOTT's grief than there had been before. The day had been raw and cheerless, with March wind and dust in the streets as the procession passed along. His eye had been seriously troubled by it, and was still painful. I noticed how close he had followed the body as we turned in all on foot, to enter the crypt under St. Paul's Church, and that his head at that moment was almost brought in contact with the sad drapery of the hearse. 'Yes,' he said, 'my eye suffered very much from the wind and dust that came out of the passage, and he protected me to the last, as he always had.'"

Seldom has a profounder expression of sorrow been uttered than this of the poor sufferer, staggering in his grief and blindness, befriended, as he expresses it in a powerful yet instinctive effort of the imagination, by the dead.

The author had yet one more book to undertake—the life of PHILIP II.—a topic which it is not surprising that he preferred to "a tempting invitation" to write the history of the second conquest of Mexico—General SCOTT having then just completed his triumphant progress to that capital. He would probably have found the home subject more vexatious than the foreign, and for obvious reasons wisely declined it. He required a subject which his imagination could work upon; and the imagination is pleased with time and distance. As he remarked on one occasion, "I belong to the sixteenth century, and am quite out of place when I sleep elsewhere."

After beginning the Life of PHILIP his health began to fail, or rather his infirmities to increase upon him, which led to a visit to Europe for the recovery of his strength. His reception in England, in the Summer of 1850, by the highest classes, was of the most enthusiastic kindness. Before his coming, SYDNEY SMITH said that "a Caspian sea of soup awaited him," and the reality hardly fell short of the humorous prophecy. He passed from one scene of hospitality to another in London, and at the seats of the nobility in the country. He was entertained by the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, by the Duke of Argyle at Inveraary, and by Lord CARLISLE at Castle Howard.

His tour included also a few days' visit to Paris, Brussels and Antwerp, where, as elsewhere, he manifested the keenest enjoyments of the old historic associations. In the Autumn he returned to America. Eight years yet remained to him. They were spent in the preparation of his *Philip II*, two volumes of which appeared in 1855. A third was just issued; it was scarcely in the hands of the public, when, at the beginning of 1859, they were called to mourn the death of the author. He was struck with apoplexy, of which he had suffered a first attack about a year before, and lingered, in a state of insensibility, but a few hours.

In his narrative of this interesting life, Mr. TICKNOR, as we began by stating, has done his work well. There is not a topic which he has passed over, on which he has not shed the fullest and clearest light. Familiar as the story has been to the public in its general outline, it may fairly be said that Mr. PRESCOTT will now for the first time be fully understood by the world, and we may confidentially assert that new admiration for his character will arise from this familiarity.

A word, in conclusion, of the style in which this work is presented. In all its details—the arrangement of the matter by the author, the equipment of the book, so to speak, in side references, notes, appendix and index; the introduction of vignettes of the author's study and dwelling places; two admirable portraits, and in its entire typographical execution, it is doubtless the finest volume ever issued from the American press.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Matters in and Around Port Hudson—Bitter Fruits—Starvation of Rebels—Dedication of a Church and School-house—Speech of a Colored Soldier.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT HUDSON, LA., Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

We continue to drill and dig. These two labors are followed up through weeks and months, as if they were equal to meat and drink. The monster forts and earthworks tell how usefully and faithfully the colored soldier has been used; and, to our great delight, we notice our Government contemplates giving him the compensation he so fully deserves.

We have had two or three alarms of late. We have been warned against the possibility of a surprise by our enemies, who have been reported in considerable force near Woodville; and we, in our alarms, kept the warning in mind, and were not certain whether the enemy had not appeared.

The colored regiments, now old soldiers, were very anxious for a fight. They have been in service so long without a fair chance to pay their respects to their old masters, that they actually pray for one. The alacrity with which they form in line of battle is most commendable. We had an alarm a few nights ago. Your correspondent was on the ground, seeing how the men tumbled out of bed and into their uniforms. One fellow attracted particular attention. He was so certain the rebels had come, and so anxious to be on the ground in good time, that he took his trowsers, and sticking one leg in—and that into the wrong leg of the garment—he, feeling that it would take too long to rectify the mistake, buckled on his armor and rushed forward to the line of battle, saying, "No time fom Company D to sqwitch to be back of de time."

Our alarm was futile. The enemy consisted of one or two drunken cavalrymen firing their revolvers. The Third and One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Cavalry have just made a raid through the northeastern part of this State. Instead of Gen. FOSTER or Gen. ARANA being anywhere within suitable distance, it was found that no rebel force is within forty miles of us. It would be madness in the rebels to come to Port Hudson, and they know it. Still we are mounting guns, building forts, digging trenches, and making vast preparations for making this a Gibraltar. All through the country it was found that old men, women and children are reduced to the most frightful suffering. To a people accustomed to all the luxuries which the markets of Europe and America could afford, how galling it must be to beg a little coffee of a poor Federal soldier! How hard it must be to be reduced to corn meal only! The wives of officers in the rebel army, of Colonels and Generals; those of men formerly styled the "Aristocracy of Louisiana," have approached our soldiers, saying, "Please, Sir, can you bring us a little coffee when you come again; we want some salt very badly, (and our little children suffer for proper clothing." Although there are strict orders against supplying the rebels, male or female, yet the common promptings of our common humanity, lead our soldiers to share their rations with these *starving aristocrats*. To our own knowledge, families would have starved to death this Winter, were it not for the pity, the mercy of our soldiers.

We read in the Good Book, that men reap that which they sow; and the rebels, both men and women, have this truth brought home to them now. They sowed rebellion against the Government, and they are reaping starvation. One is the natural product of the other. Our loyal people in the North have no idea of the extent of suffering which sweeps over the revolted districts. This Winter, with its unusual cold and wind, will be marked in the recollections of the ex-planters of Louisiana as the saddest period of their life. Were your correspondent an artist, he would paint a picture in which he would delineate the suffering of these rebels. It would be, in some measure, like one which he remembers having seen in his boyhood, representing Adam and Eve in the attitude of viewing at a great distance the pleasures and the beauties, the purity and sweetness of Eden, not forgetting the wiley serpent who had beguiled them, and which, with glaring eye and poisonous tongue, was pictured lying on the ground. The picture of these rebels would be that: A cottage, old mansion in the distance, surrounded with beautiful trees and flowers; a coach and fine horses, with negro driver and footman, waiting at the gate; an immense plantation, with a vast number of slaves employed in "the cotton and the cane;" the driver, with his lash in hand, riding around; the "trader" and the auction for the sale of human "chattels;" the parting of families would be depicted by the children from its parents arms; men from sweethearts; the stocks; the sugar-mill; the cotton-gin; the loads of sugar and of cotton; and yonder the first gun of the war seen in Sumter belching confusion into and through plantations, sugar, cotton, cane, planters, palaces and gardens; and then, over in a corner, alone, ragged, unkempt and mad, should stand the rebel and his wife; and a serpent, whose name should be Slavery, should be represented coiled around their feet. "Caught in their own Net" should be the name of the picture; or, if that would not do, call it "The Reward of Iniquity." In this picture we see the present condition of sugar-growing, cotton-raising, slave-breeding, sin-accursed Louisiana.

But in the picture there should be a sign to represent a new and better order of things. Perhaps we have the subject here in Port Hudson. An American flag, and beneath it a new Yankee "church and school-house." This would be about as good a token as any.

In this connection it may be well to commemorate an appropriate fact. Two nights ago, the first of a large number of newly-constructed regimental school-houses was dedicated, with appropriate services. Every shingle, and every plank, and every log of it had formerly been used in the interest of slavery. Henceforth the cause of education, religion and justice shall be served by them.

The house was put up under the direction of Lieut. ROBERT G. SCROGGS, and is to be used as the church and schoolhouse of the Seventh Regiment of the Corps d'Afrique, of which JAMES C. CLARK is Colonel. The services connected with the dedication were opened with prayer by Chaplain E. W. CONWAY. Lieut. SCROGGS said:

"FELLOW-SOLDIERS: This is the proudest hour of my life. It is a satisfaction which I shall cherish as long as I live, to be the instrument of giving you the blessing of education. Although the work of teaching you has been scorned by bad men, I am proud of the testimony that good men love it, and say, 'God speed to it,' and above all that God loves it."

Col. CLARK said:

"I am pleased to see the progress you are making in the matter of education. Some men thought your minds were as thick and your brains as stupid that you could not learn. I am happy to see how your own conduct proves the mistake thus made by your enemies. This house is yours; put up by your own hands, and fashioned according to your own taste. It will be expected of you to attend diligently to your studies of the hours I shall appoint for them; and to sure you will find no means better adapted to make you good soldiers and good citizens, than those for which this house is built."

Surgeon CHAS. L. FOSTER, Lieut.-Col. YOUNG, Lieut. BAILEY, Lieut. Colonel and Dr. WEBER, made short addresses; Rev. T. W. CONWAY, Chaplain of the regiment, said:

"FELLOW-SOLDIERS: You must be proud of this occasion. It serves to show how wonderfully God is dealing with you for your good. A few months ago every board and shingle of this house served to bind you in Slavery, now they are to serve a better purpose. They are to be used to build you up and make men of you. Here you are to learn to read and write; and on this spot will look in future years, all the generations yet to come, as a place which will then be used by you to serve the same purpose that they do to us. Nearly three years of labor in the army, and much of it to help bring about the state of things represented by this house to-night, gives to me a peculiar gratification. I have thought we had more school-houses in our Yankee towns than anywhere else in the world, but I think there are more of them here in Port Hudson than I ever saw for the same number of months, everywhere in my travels. Every house, just across the street in the Rights to one enemy, just over there on the hill the Ninth have one enemy. And then, if we climb a tree, we can see one in the First, one in the Third, one in the Eleventh, one in the Twelfth, one in the Tenth, one in the Seventeenth, and so on. So let us take courage. The world surely moves, and God is at the helm."

At the conclusion, Corp. SIMEON MCDOWELL made the following speech:

"I has been a thinkin I was old man; for on de plantation I was put down wid de old hands, and I unfortunately feeled myself dat I was a old man. But since I has come here to de Yankees and been made a soldier for de Unite States, an got dese beautiful clothes on, I feel like one young man, and I doesn't call myself a old man neither no more. An I feels dis chonin dat if de rebs come down here to do dis Fort Hudson, dat I could jus fight um as brave as any man wuss in de Eleventh Regiment. I feels, I has mighty feelins in dis ole heart of mine, when I considers how dese ere soldiers come all de way from de North to fight in de cause what we is fighten for. How many soldiers has died, an how many white soldiers has died in dis great and glorious war what we is in! An now I feels dat here I would turn sooner away from dese soldiers, I feels dat I could drink my own blood as he pierced through wid five thousand bullets. I feels sometimes as dough I ought to tank Massa Linkern for dis blessin what we has; but again I comes to de solemn conclusion dat I ought to tank de Lord, Massa Linkern an all dese soldiers. Here I would be a slave gain, I would fight till de last drop of blood was gone. I has offered to fight for my liberty, an for dis education what we is now to receive in dis beautiful new house what we has. Also, I hasn't got any education yet no book larnin. I has rose up in slavery chain to do my best after dis congratulation. Dats all what I has to say now, but at some future occasion I may say more dan I has to say now, and edify you all when I has more preparation. Dats all what I has to say. Amen."

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Revised Feb. 1, 1864.

[OFFICIAL.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

	Stamp Duty.
Acknowledgment of deeds, or other instruments, made before a justice, notary, or other qualified officer	25c.
Affidavit	5c.
Agreement or memorandum (of each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written)	5c.
Assignment or transfer of mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance to subject to the same duty as the original instrument	
Assignment ordinary, or of bond, without guarantee	25c.
Assignment patent right	5c.
Bank checks, drafts, orders, &c., at sight or on demand, for all sums of money exceeding twenty dollars	2c.
Bills of Exchange (foreign) drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, each bill, of set of three or more, must be stamped.	
For every bill or note not where the sum mentioned payable does not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States	2c.
Above one hundred and fifty dollars, and not above five hundred dollars	5c.
Above two hundred and fifty dollars and not above five hundred dollars	10c.
Above five hundred dollars and not above one thousand dollars	15c.
Above one thousand dollars, and not above one thousand five hundred dollars	20c.
Above one thousand five hundred dollars, and not above two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars	25c.
Above two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and not above three thousand five hundred dollars	30c.
Above three thousand five hundred dollars and not above five thousand dollars	75c.
Above five thousand dollars, and not above seven thousand five hundred dollars	$1 50
Add for every two thousand five hundred dollars, or part thereof, in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars	30c.
(Foreign,) whether drawn in or out of the United States, (if drawn singly or in duplicate,) pay the same rates of duty as Inland Bills of Exchange.	
[The acceptor or acceptors of any Bill of Exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty. See section 163, Act of July 1, 1862.]	
Bills of Exchange, (Inland,) draft or order, exceeding $20, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and not promissory notes, (except deposit notes to Mutual Insurance Companies,) whether payable on demand or at any time not exceeding three days' grace included, from date or sight for every $100, or fractional part thereof	5c.
Bills of Exchange exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 60 days, as aforesaid	5c.
Bills of Exchange exceeding 60 days, and not exceeding 90 days, as aforesaid	5c.
Bills of Exchange exceeding 90 days, and not exceeding four months and three days, as aforesaid	5c.
Bills of Exchange exceeding four months and not exceeding six months and three days, as aforesaid	5c.
Bills of Exchange exceeding six months and three days	10c.
(The warrant of attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond to accompany it, is subject to a stamp duty, if the note or bond is properly stamped.)	
Bills of Lading, or vessels for ports of the United States or British North America	exempt.
Bills of Lading or receipts for goods, to any foreign port	10c.
Bill of sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration shall not exceed five hundred dollars	50c.
Bill of sale exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000	$1 00
Bill of sale exceeding $1,000, for each $1,000 or fractional part thereof	1 00
Bill of sale of personal property (other than ship or vessel)	50c.
Bond, personal, for the payment of money, (See mortgage.)	
Bond, official	20c.
Bond for deed or conveyance of land	20c.
Bonds.—County, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds, and scrip, are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage.)	
Bonds of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this Schedule	50c.
Certificate of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars	5c.
Certificate of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars	10c.
Certificate of stock in an incorporated company	5c.
Certificate of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than two dollars nor exceeding fifty dollars	10c.
Certificate of profits in an incorporated company, for a sum exceeding fifty dollars	20c.
Certificate general	5c.
Certificate of record, upon the instrument recorded	exempt.
Certificate of receipt upon the instrument of animals, coal, wood, or other articles	exempt.
Certificate of ownership of burial lot	5c.
Certificate of qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, or Notary Public	5c.
Certificate of search of records	5c.
Certificate that certain papers are on file	5c.
Certificate that certain papers cannot be found	5c.
Certificate of the sale of land for taxes	5c.
Certificate of redemption of land sold for taxes	5c.
Certificate of birth, marriage, and death (when required by State Law)	5c.
Certificate of qualification of school teachers (when required by State Law)	5c.
Certified transcripts of judgment, satisfaction of judgment, and of all papers recorded, and of papers on file, each	50c.
[N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5c.]	
Charter party, or letter, memorandum, or other writing between the Captain, owner, or agent of any ship, vessel, or steamer, and any person or persons, relating to the shipping of the same, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons	$1 50
Charter party exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons	3 00
Charter party exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons	4 50
Charter party exceeding six hundred tons	10 00
Contract. (See Agreement.)	
Contract, Broker's	20c.
Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold, shall be conveyed, the actual value of which exceeds $100, and does not exceed $500	50c.
Conveyance exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000	$1 10
Conveyance exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $2,000	1 10
Conveyance exceeding $2,000, and not exceeding $3,000	1 10
Conveyance exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $4,000	1 10
Conveyance exceeding $4,000, and not exceeding $5,000	1 10
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $5,000, actual value	1 10
Diploma, any degree, any charter or patent, the charge for which, for the first ten words, does not exceed twenty cents	5c.
Dispatch, telegraphic, exceeding twenty cents	
N. B.—Messages transmitted by telegraph and Railroad Companies over their own lines, are	

LAW REPORTS.

Insurance—Alleged Fraudulent Statement of Loss.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Smith.

Louis Kunzes vs. The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover on a policy of insurance. The plaintiff, who is a jeweler, residing and doing business at Tompkinsville, S. I., insured the stock and fixtures of stock, and the furniture in his house, in the American Exchange Insurance Company, to the amount of $1,100. The policy commenced to run on the 1st of May, 1862. On the 24th of March, 1863, his premises were burned down, and his property destroyed. He alleges that it was worth at the time of the fire $600, but the company refused to pay him sum, and this suit is brought to recover it. The defendants allege that on the 23d of March, at plaintiff's request, the risk insured by them was transferred to another building, in Stapleton, S. I., whither the plaintiff purposed moving; and they further allege that at the time of the fire there were no goods in the store at Tompkinsville, and that plaintiff made a fraudulent and false statement of his loss.

Case still on.

An Action Against a Stage Company for Damages Dismissed.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoxie.

Michael Gillooly vs. John O'Keefe and John Q. Duryea.—The defendants in this case, comprising the firm of O'Keefe & Duryea, are proprietors of a stage line running from Houston-street through Broadway to Cortlandt-street. The plaintiff is a public porter, and he alleges that on the 8th of September last, through the negligence of a servant of defendant, the driver of one of their stages, he was run into and injured by a stage of their line; that his thumb was broken, and he was incapacitated from labor; wherefore, he claims damages in the sum of $500. The defendants deny all the allegations of the complaint, except that they were the owners of the stage line referred to. The evidence not showing any carelessness on the part of the driver, on motion of defendant's counsel, the case was dismissed.

Mr. Curtis for plaintiff; Charles L. Spencer for defendants.

End of the Melville Divorce Case—The Divorce Granted to Mrs. Melville.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Smith.

Sarah K. Melville vs. Henry B. Melville.—This divorce case, to which considerable notoriety has been given, terminated yesterday morning. The jury brought in a sealed verdict in favor of plaintiff. Wm. Fullerton, for plaintiff; John Graham, for defendant.

An Action for Damages.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Hoxie.

Gillooly vs. O'Keefe and Duryea.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff Gillooly against the defendants, proprietors of the stage line running from Houston-street Ferry to Cortlandt-street Ferry, for damages and injuries received by the plaintiff through the carelessness and negligence of the defendants' servant, whereby the plaintiff's thumb was broken.

A motion for a nonsuit upon the merits of the case was denied; but it appearing on the defence that one of the defendants, O'Keefe, had died after the issuing of the summons, but before the service thereof, a motion for a nonsuit prevailed.

William A. Boyd and George M. Curtis for the plaintiff; Charles S. Spencer for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lounsa vs. Washburne.—Motion denied.

Otto Meyer vs. Alice Meyer.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Nichols vs. Hedgeon.—Motion denied with leave to renew, on payment of $10 costs.

The People ex rel. Geo. B. Mickle et al. vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 19, 1864.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	112	1000 Erie Railway Pf.	109
$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon	111½	100 do.	b10. 108
1,000 do.	111	1000 do.	108¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.	107⅞	100 Hud. River R.	146
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Coup.	107	1000 do.	147⅛
6,000 U. S. 5s, '65 Coupon	107	200 do.	b10. 147⅛
9,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Coupon	98	100 do.	b15. 147⅛
3,000 Tenn. 7's, N. S.	57	100 do.	147
Rem. Oct. & Apr.	118⅛	2000 Harlem R.	115
19,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅞	600 do.	b10. 115⅛
5,000 do.	99⅞	2000 do.	114⅞
5,000 Ill. 6s, Coupon	102	1000 do.	114⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90-'00	61½	200 do.	b10. 114⅞
7,000 do.	60½	1000 Harlem R. Pref.	119⅞
15,000 do.	60⅞	1000 N. & H. R. I. & S.	85
10,000 N. C. State 6s	60	1000 do.	127⅛
20,000 Mo. 6s, '87	70	90 Sixth-Av. R.	100
3,000 do.	69. 70	1400 Mich. Cen. R.	136
1,000 do.	b10 70¼	100 do.	136¼
2,000 do.	70¼	300 do.	136¼
1,000 do.	70¼	200 do.	136¼
25,000 do.	70½	100 do.	136¼
10,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	72	2000 M. S. & N. I. R.	87
4,000 do.	71	1200 do.	87⅛
10,000 do.	70½	400 do.	87⅛
12,000 do.	70½	400 M. S. & N. I. C. S.	108⅛
2,000 do.	70½	400 do.	108⅛
5,000 do.	70½	200 Ill. Cen. Full S.	134
5,000 do.	70½	200 Ill. Cen. R. B.	134⅛
20,000 La. State 6s	60	200 do.	134⅛
3,000 Cal. State 7s	102	100 do.	b30. 134⅛
1,000 O. & Miss. C.	37⅞	100 do.	b10. 134⅛
20,000 do.	38	1000 Ill. Cen. E. C. B. S.	120⅞
2,000 do.	b60. 34⅞	2000 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	116⅞
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s Con.	114	200 do.	s15. 116⅞
1,000 R. 4th M. Bo.	122	100 do.	s15. 116⅞
12,000 do.	120	200 do.	117
5,000 Ill. Cen. 5s	102⅞	1000 do.	117⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. Int.	92⅞	500 do.	b10. 117⅞
10,000 Chic. & N. W. L. G.	70	100 do.	s60. 118⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	80	200 Cal. & Ch. R.	121
20,000 Tol. W. & W. 1st M.	80	300 do.	121⅛
15,000 Tol. W. & W. 2d M.	50	1000 do.	121⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	101⅞	100 do.	121⅛
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	87⅞	1100 do.	121⅛
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. M.	97	300 do.	121⅛
10,000 Mich. & Mo. L. G.	71	100 do.	b15. 121⅛
10,000 do.	70⅞	100 do.	b10. 121⅛
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	102	100 do.	s10. 121⅛
7,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M.	94⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	147⅛
A Bank of Commerce Rct.	90	100 do.	147⅛
do.	107⅞	100 do.	146
15 Ocean Bank	97⅞	100 do.	s30. 146⅛
10,000 Amer. Gold	146⅞	100 do.	s60. 143
20,000 do.	146⅞	1000 Chic. & R. I. R.	133
1,000 do.	146⅞	100 do.	132⅞
5,000 do.	146⅞	100 do.	b10. 132⅞
100 Canton Co.	42⅞	100 do.	132⅞
100 do.	42⅞	100 do.	b30. 132⅞
100 do.	s10. 42⅞	100 do.	132⅞
100 do.	42⅞	200 Chi. R. & Q. R.	133
100 do.	s30. 42⅞	100 do.	133⅞
5 Del. & H. Ca.	150	100 do.	133⅞
50 do.	150	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 1st M.	50
50 Penn. Coal Co.	146	200 do.	52
100 Central Coal Co.	34⅞	200 do.	52
100 Comb. Coal Pref.	80	100 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	81
200 do.	80⅞	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	23⅞
200 do.	b10 81	100 do.	23⅞
100 do.	81	100 Tol. & Wab. Pf.	b10 74
100 do.	81	100 do.	74
200 do.	s60 81	100 do.	74⅞
100 do.	81	100 do.	74⅞
200 do.	b10. 81⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅞
100 do.	s60 81⅞	100 do.	99⅞
100 do.	81⅞	1000 do.	99⅞
100 do.	81⅞	100 do.	s15 99⅞
200 do.	82⅞	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	94
100 do.	82⅞	100 do.	b60. 94
7000 Am. Coal Co.	35	100 do.	95
400 Cayuga Iron Mines	13⅞	100 Al. & Tur. H. Pref.	32
100 do.	13⅞	100 do.	b10 32⅞
100 do.	13⅞	100 Ill. Cen. Brooklyn	118⅞
200 Bucks Co. Iron	1	100 Erie R.	109⅞
200 Mar. Min. Co.	34⅞	2000 do.	110
100 do.	34⅞	100 do.	110
100 do.	34⅞	100 do.	s30. 110
100 do.	34⅞	400 do.	110
100 do.	34⅞	100 do.	110
100 do.	34⅞	100 do.	110
100 do.	34⅞	100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

Announcements this Morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(To-day.)—NORMA.

WALLACK'S—SCANDAL.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET—CURIOUS CASE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COUSIN SOCKER; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

FRENCH'S FRANCAIS—LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES—TOUTES-AU-CASAR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FEJEE GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—SERVIN; OR, THE GALLANT SLAVE OF TOULON—THE TROCHIAN WEEBLES—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 608 Broadway)—GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPODRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(No. 539 Broadway)—NOBLE ELEPHANTS AND EGYPTIAN CAMELS.

HOWES' GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERSIANI'S—(No. 165 Broadway)—SHAMROCKS AND THE MAGIC OF OUR HEARTS.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE SERMONS—AM. AS MEANS OF OUR SALVATION.

BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS—Corner of Eighth-place and Broadway.—Day and Evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent at Jacksonville, Florida, furnishes a detailed and highly interesting account of the late expedition of Gen. GILLMORE's forces into the interior of Florida, resulting in the capture of eight guns, and the capture and destruction of an immense amount of rebel property. The chief features of the expedition are set forth in an official dispatch from Gen. GILLMORE to Gen. HALLECK, as follows:

BALDWIN, FLA., Feb. 6.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

General—I have the honor to report that a portion of my command, under Brig.-Gen. F. SEYMOUR, conveyed by the gunboat Norwich, Capt. MEADER, ascended the St. Johns River on the 7th inst., and landed at Jacksonville in the afternoon of that day.

The infantry under Col. GUY V. HENRY, comprising the Fourth Massachusetts Infantry, the Independent Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry, under Maj. STEVENS, and Elder's Horse Battery, First Artillery, pushed forward into the interior on the night of the 8th, passed by the enemy drawn up in line of battle at Camp Finnegan, seven miles from Jacksonville, surprised and captured a battery three miles in the rear of the camp about midnight, and reached this place about sunrise this morning.

At our approach the enemy abandoned, and set the camps ablaze, and burned 200 bales of cotton a few miles above Jacksonville. We have taken, without the loss of a man, about 200 prisoners, 8 pieces of artillery, in serviceable condition and well supplied with ammunition, and other valuable property to a large amount.

O. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. GILLMORE, in an official order, dated Hilton Head, S. C., Feb. 13, invites "loyal people, and such as desire to become so under the provisions of the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, who are now absent from their homes in East Florida, to return there, and resume their usual avocations. It is the intention of the United States Government, and wholly within its power, to afford all needful protection."

Dispatches from Chattanooga give important information concerning Gen. SHERMAN's movements, obtained from rebel sources. Gen. SHERMAN is announced to have reached the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and destroyed the bridges. Mobile papers make mention of a severe battle at Enterprise, Miss., on the railroad below Meridian, on the 15th, but with unknown results. The same papers also announce that Gen. Bishop POLK had been completely out-generaled by SHERMAN, who had got between POLK and Montgomery, Ala., and they give up all hopes of being able to successfully resist SHERMAN's advance. Altogether, SHERMAN seems to have made a remarkably vigorous march.

A dispatch from Chattanooga states that information has been received there that the rebel Gen. JOHNSON, believing the army at that point to have been weakened to reinforce Knoxville, is preparing to attack Chattanooga. He had concentrated his troops at Dalton, and extended his pickets to Ringgold, but another account represents him as fearing an attack from THOMAS, and therefore unable to reinforce POLK.

Gen. THOMAS and a party of officers, who arrived at Chattanooga from Knoxville on the 18th, represent LONGSTREET as in full retreat before the advance of our forces, who had moved out to attack him. Railroad communication between Knoxville and Chattanooga was complete all save 700 yards.

Thus far, fifty-seven of the one hundred and nine Union officers, who escaped from Richmond, have arrived within our lines, or been heard from as safe. Twenty-five are reported by the Richmond journals as having been recaptured, leaving twenty-seven yet to be heard from, most of whom will, undoubtedly, come in safely.

Gen. PLEASONTON reports that in a recent dash of Gen. GRANGER's Cavalry into Piedmont, Fauquier County, Virginia, twenty-eight of MOSBY's robbers and thieves were captured.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing three days' later news. The war between Denmark and the German States had commenced. On the 31st of January, the Prussian Field-Marshal Gen. VON WRANGEL peremptorily commanded the Danes to evacuate Schleswig, which demand was refused by Gen. DE MEZA. Thereupon the Prussians passed the frontier, and shots were exchanged without effect. The Danes retreated, blowing up the Berg bridge, and taking up a position near Missunde, on the River Schlei. Here, on the 2d, they were attacked by the Prussians, and a battle resulted, continuing six hours, in which troops of all arms were engaged, when the German forces were repulsed with severe loss. The battle was renewed on the 3d, at which time boats were ready for the transport of the German troops over the Schlei. Two Danish war-vessels had had an engagement with Prussian land batteries at Eckernforde. One ship was struck four times in the hull. No person was injured. On the 3d an embargo was placed upon all German shipping in Danish ports, and the first vessel detained was the Prussian brig *Myrtha* at Elsinore. The Danish fleet is considered numerous enough to carry out the embargo. The British Parliament was opened on the 4th by a speech from the Queen, and owing to the Danish question, the event excited the greatest interest, in anticipation that the policy of England would be speedily ascertained. An impression prevailed that the Government had left the matter open, to a considerable extent, to be influenced by the action of Parliament. The London *Post* says that England is in hourly hope to furnish material support to Denmark, and other reports affirm that she is resolved to intervene actively in the conflict. Her first act would doubtless be the occupation of Copenhagen. It was positively asserted that France and Russia would stand aloof, leaving England to act in the matter without their assistance. In the Divorce Court on the 3d a motion was made in the case of the O'KANE-PALMERSTON scandal. The Queen's counsel moved that the case be made absolute, calling upon the petitioner, O'KANE, to show cause why the trial should not at once proceed, or the case be stricken from the court records. The petitioner, in a letter to his solicitor, declines to drop the suit, but asserts his ability to prove his allegations. The London *Times* has an editorial on Mr. SEWARD's instructions to Mr. ADAMS to press the claims for damages done by the *Alabama* and reasserts its oft-expressed argument against the liability of the British Government. It questions whether Secretary SEWARD is in earnest, but will not suspect him of a design to seek a quarrel with England. Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the new Viceroy to India, arrived at Calcutta on the 13th. The war on the frontier had ended. On the 5th of January the pirate *Alabama* was reported to be on the watch for vessels fifty miles south of Rangoon, which information conflicts with the report via San Francisco, that she was blockaded at Amoy on the 2d by the gunboat *Wyoming*. The Emperor NAPOLEON had received the address of the Corps Legislatif, and in reply dwelt on the necessity of maintaining a stable Government. Other Continental news is interesting.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to provide for the renting of abandoned lands, tenements, &c., in the insurrectionary States, and for the care and employment of persons freed by the Proclamation. The bill legalizes the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in appointing supervising agents, and provides for suitable military protection, so far as it may not interfere with the purposes of any campaign. The Senate then took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, and a number of Senators expressed their views upon it. After full discussion the bill was passed—26 ayes to 16 nays. Both Houses adjourned over until Tuesday next.

In the House, yesterday, the committee having in charge the New-York Custom-house Investigation, were authorized to take testimony in New-York. The House passed the Senate resolution authorizing enlistments in the naval service under the Enrollment Act, and transfers by the President from the land to the naval service. A motion was adopted to print ten thousand additional copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Report. The bill to establish a bureau of Freedmen's affairs was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. KALBFLEISCH and BROOKS until the morning hour expired. Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold, with a recommendation against its passage. No action was taken on it. The Naval Appropriation Bill came up in order, but no progress was made. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill was agreed to by a vote of 71 yeas to 23 nays.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced relative to fees for searches in the County Clerk's office in New-York; making an appropriation for the payment of the State bounty to volunteers; amending the Fire Act of the Eastern District of Brooklyn; legalizing the grant to the Harlem Railroad Company. A resolution was offered authorizing the Comptroller to borrow, in anticipation of legislative action, such sums as may be necessary to continue the State bounty to volunteers. The Senate adjourned until Feb. 29.

In the Assembly, reports were made relative to the South Ferry and Grand-street Railroad; changing the route of the Central Park and East River Railroad Company; against paying for the clothing of the soldiers of 1812; in favor of incorporating the Long Island City Water Company; to amend the charter of Brooklyn; to close a portion of the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road. Bills were noticed for a Home for Disabled Soldiers; also, to abolish district courts in New-York; for a railroad on Grand-street, New-York; relative to courts in New-York; for the protection of railroad companies; authorizing the Brooklyn Central Railroad to use dummy engines. Bills were introduced relative to the New-York City Charter; also relative to actions against the corporation of New-York or its officers; for a railroad in Broadway and other streets in New-York; relative to the police and courts of the City of New-York; to create a department of real estate in New-York City. A bill amending the General Bounty Bill was passed. The Assembly then adjourned, to meet at 7 P. M. on the 29th of February.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met specially yesterday to act upon the County Appropriation Bill for 1864, or rather that portion which must be submitted to the Legislature for sanction, and which was reported to the Board on last Tuesday by the Committee on Annual Taxes. The ordinance making the appropriations was adopted precisely as it was presented by the committee, no additions or alterations being made. It foots up $1,117,990 16, and added to the $4,736,017 49 appropriated on the 26th ult., made up of items authorized by permanent laws, gives a total of $5,854,009 65 as the whole county budget for the year. What changes may be made in these figures at Albany it would be useless to conjecture. The board adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday.

Yesterday, a deputation of public school teachers waited upon Alderman BYRNS, Chairman of the Aldermanic Finance Committee, in relation to the financial estimates for educational purposes for 1864. They represented that it was rumored that the committee purposed making some reductions, and they wished to urge against such a course that the increase of the budget of the Board of Education over previous years was in consequence of advancing the salaries of the teachers, and that these salaries are not unreasonably high. Alderman BYRNS said the increase for 1864 over 1863, amounted to about $350,000, and had been attributed to increased cost of constructing and repairing buildings, but close examination showed that the increases were chiefly in incidental matters of expense, in which he believed closer economy might be exercised this year than ever before. The committee had no objection to the salaries of teachers, and while holding back the educational budget for scrutiny and further examination, with a view to making reductions, they were willing to report a special ordinance appropriating the amount necessary to meet that expense. The right of the Common Council to review and alter this budget is very doubtful, but the committee feel confident that they have at least the right to return it for renewed consideration.

The Common Council have arranged for a grand banquet in celebration of WASHINGTON's Birthday. Mayor GUNTHER was invited to preside, but declines, and administers to the C. C., in his declination, a sharp rebuke for what he considers unseasonable selfishness and extravagance.

The Italian iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia* returned last evening from a very successful trial trip of sixty hours at sea. Her behavior was excellent in every respect, and her speed very satisfactory. The most important feature developed was the fact that this frigate, with all her heavy plating, did not roll more in a heavy seaway than a wooden vessel of 1,200 tons. The party on board, among whom were several officers of the United States Navy, and also the members of the Italian Commission, were much pleased with the conduct of the ship.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* states, upon the very highest authority, that Gen. GRANT has, within a few days, formally, peremptorily, and in most decisive terms, rejected direct offers made to him lately by leading Democratic politicians to secure his nomination for the Presidency by their National Convention.

The price of Gold fell to 133¾ cent. yesterday forenoon, but returned to 134¼@134½ on the European news later in the day. The Railway speculation was much excited throughout the day and generally higher than on Thursday. Money easy at 6 ⅌ cent.

Flour fell off yesterday about 5c. ⅌ bbl., and Wheat 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, with a limited business. Corn was dull and nominal. Pork was in moderate request, as were also Metals, Groceries, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Salt, Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Tallow, Tobacco and the principal kinds of Provisions, the latter at less buoyant prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Candles, Chemicals, Hay, Hops and Wool. Dry Goods were less freely dealt in, but were very firm generally. Cotton was depressed. The Freight engagements were restricted.

Something it will do no Harm to Think About.

The Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*, speaking of the proposal pending in Congress to amend the Constitution so as to abolish Slavery, says:

"And herein lies the most significant illustration of the changing drift of party politics. When such men as Senator RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and Representative PENDLETON, of Ohio—*confirmed Copperheads, both*—express themselves *in favor of submitting this question of the abolition of Slavery to the people, very observers will not hesitate to accept it as conclusive evidence that an entire change of base is in contemplation.*

To count this too much, however, is worse than not to count it at all, in our estimates of new party movements. Leading Democrats who are speaking of this matter here are *very* careful in their language. They are in favor of "submitting the question to the people;" they omit to say *how* they shall hope to see the people decide it. In other words, they think that popular currents have settled into a steady Anti-Slavery gale, and they propose to trim their sails accordingly, but they don't wish to commit themselves so far as to be unable readily to shift if the gale should shift.

The vote in the House to-day on Mr. ARNOLD's motion is no test. *Democrats who are willing to submit the proposed amendment to the Legislatures are not so willing to commit themselves squarely in its favor*; and at any rate they did not choose to do it on a resolution like that of Mr. ARNOLD's."

This is a matter of a good deal of importance and will bear discussion. We venture, therefore, to ask the attention of the *Tribune* and of Union members of Congress to one or two points that may have escaped their notice. We are on the eve of a Presidential election,—one of momentous importance! likely to affect permanently the whole history of the country. While it is wise to watch carefully the currents of public sentiment on all the questions which that election is likely to affect, it is also important not to be betrayed into mistaking a side eddy for the main channel, and above all, not to permit wreckers and pirates to have too much to do with the helm.

A good many Democrats and "confirmed Copperheads," unquestionably "express themselves" in favor of abolishing Slavery by amending the Constitution. They talk in that style in Congress—especially in private conversation with Union members. Not only RICHARDSON of Illinois, and PENDLETON of Ohio, but COX and WOOD, and all the rest, will inform you confidentially that Slavery is dead, that there is no use of shutting one's eyes to that fact, and that, as there is a good deal of doubt about the validity of the President's Proclamation, the best way would be for the Union men to meet the question boldly and promptly, and amend the Constitution. They vote so, *when there is to be no record*; but, as the *Tribune* correspondent significantly remarks, they are very cautious about "*committing* themselves squarely in its favor." They leave a good deal of the work to be done by their newspaper organs. The *Herald* is giving the whole weight of its ability and influence to the support of the proposed amendment, and contributes to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week no less than three columns of extracts in favor of having the Administration party abolish Slavery by one bold and decisive stroke. It may be that all this indicates a conviction on their part that "popular currents have settled into a strong Anti-Slavery gale,"—and that they propose to run before it. But it is also barely possible that they have an eye to the Presidential contest. Their chances in that canvass, just now, are not brilliant. The elections of last fall,—the tone and action of the Northern States,—the language of their Legislatures and the press, all the exponents, official and unofficial, of public sentiment, indicate with unmistakable accuracy that the people of the whole country are almost unanimous in their determination to *prosecute the war until the rebellion is crushed and the Union restored*,—and to sustain the Government in whatever measures it may find it necessary to adopt for the accomplishment of that end. The Copperhead Democrats are on record against that policy, and are quite likely so far to control the organized action of the whole Democratic party as to compel, openly or indirectly—its acquiescence in their views. With such an issue both factions know perfectly well that they have not the ghost of a chance of success. Upon that issue, as it stands to-day, the Union party will sweep the whole North in the Presidential canvass as thoroughly as it did last Fall on the same issue in the State elections.

Naturally enough, therefore, with such a prospect before them, the Democrats, and especially the "confirmed Copperheads," desire an "entire change of base"—not so much on their own part as on the part of their opponents. They are the attacking party, and must shape their movements by those of their opponents. The Union position is impregnable. They have more than once tried to carry it, but every attempt has only shattered their own columns and rolled them back in confusion. Their steady aim, from the very beginning, has been to force the Administration to change its ground—to abandon the *Union* heights, and marshal its forces on the open plain of *Abolition*. It has steadily, noisily and vehemently asserted that the war was waged not to preserve the Union, but to abolish Slavery. But thus far it has utterly failed in its endeavor. The Government has held steadily on its original course—fighting to crush the rebellion, using emancipation, confiscation, negro soldiers, everything available for the accomplishment of that object, and through it the preservation of the Union; and with every successive year of the war the Government has thus grown stronger and stronger with the great mass of the American people, until now its position is absolutely impregnable. The Copperhead Democracy is absolutely powerless against it.

Under these circumstances,—just at this moment, on the very eve of the great political contest that is to decide the question whether the rebellion is to be ended by force of arms or by surrender, the "confirmed Copperheads" of the Democratic party are discovered to be willing to *submit to the people* in the coming canvass the issue of Abolition. They are encouraging the friends of the Administration to bring *this* issue forward into the very front during the Presidential contest. Does it require any very great sagacity to detect the secret object of this movement? Does any man imagine for a moment that they intend any good to the Administration,—any help to the war,—any damage to Slavery by this manœuvre? If any such delusion does prevail one would suppose the fact that these same men who are so eager that the *Union* party should espouse this measure, are very careful not to commit *themselves* in its favor, would dispel it. On their part, the whole thing is a party trick. Their political fortunes are desperate and can only be recovered by some such strategy. If they can secure the passage of this amendment, they can *then* point to it as conclusive proof that *Abolition* and not Union is the aim and object for which the Administration is carrying on the war. They will have secured a "change of base" on the part of the Union party. They will have seduced them away from ground *known* to be impregnable, and led them to try the chances of a new and exposed position.

For ourselves, we doubt the wisdom of the change proposed,—as we certainly distrust the motives of the Democrats who encourage it. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose by it,—while we have something of the greatest possible importance to lose and nothing whatever to gain. Our position is perfect. Nothing can drive us from it, if we are only content to hold it. If we voluntarily quit it for the sake of covering some other point which is not in the least exposed, we *may* lose them both; and there is no sufficient motive for taking the risk.

Slavery, certainly, is to gain nothing by the measure proposed. If the slave States don't come into the Union, the amendment of our Constitution will not touch them; if they do, they can only get back by accepting the proclamation which emancipates their slaves. Or, if it should be deemed advisable, as it may be, to cover the whole ground by embodying the proposed prohibition in the Constitution, no serious damage could accrue from postponing the matter until the next session. The same Congress will then assemble; several new States will undoubtedly be ready to give the measure their support; public sentiment, strengthened by the victory of the Union party, will be still better prepared for the change proposed; and it can then be made without involving the slightest risk to the Union cause.

Progress of Sherman's Operations—The Campaign in the Southwest.

If we may put faith in the reports of SHERMAN's advance which reach us through rebel sources, and which have every evidence of authenticity, the march of that General has been one of the most rapid and brilliant in military annals. His column, or at least the vanguard of it, has already tapped the communications of Mobile by striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in the vicinity of Meridian.

In discussing, a few days ago, the probable line of march of SHERMAN's force, we assigned it Meridian and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as a primary objective, and said he would do well if he made the point aimed at in three weeks or a month. It has taken that vigorous and energetic commander less even than the shorter of these periods to make good the prime object. SHERMAN's column left Vicksburgh on the 3d inst.; on the 5th it crossed the Big Black; on the 7th it is reported to have occupied Jackson; and the intelligence we publish to-day reports a fight at Enterprise, which is located on the railroad line running northward from Mobile, somewhat over a hundred miles north of that city, and about twenty miles south of Meridian. This report comes through rebel sources, and it receives confirmation by tidings from Chattanooga, announcing that SHERMAN has destroyed the bridges over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The progress of Gen. SHERMAN's advance, the line of march he has taken up, and the points embraced in the scope of his operations, add the authority of fact to the theory of his advance put forward by this journal as a simple matter of speculation. It is obviously the purpose of this portion of Gen. GRANT's army to preoccupy the strategic lines of the Tombigbee and the Alabama, and to seize the great region of productive territory covered and commanded by these lines. The importance of this conquest is comparable as a strategic stroke, and in the weight it must have in determining the issue of the war, only to the longitudinal bisection of the Southern territory by the opening of the Mississippi, and to its lateral bisection by the possession of Chattanooga. This conquest once fairly consolidated by the opening up of the two rivers just named, will give us command of the great water-shed between the Mississippi and the western boundary of Alabama. It will, in fact, "corral" the rebel forces within the restricted parallelogram of the Atlantic States.

It would be folly to conceal, however, that this great result can only be obtained by a protracted and difficult campaign; for the country to be occupied is of vast extent, and though it is not believed that the rebels have at present in that region a force sufficiently large to be a very formidable barrier to SHERMAN's progress, yet it is scarcely credible they should give it up without a blow. But here again Gen. GRANT's strategic combinations will prove a serious embarrassment to the rebels. For if JOHNSON attempts to seriously weaken his army at Dalton for the purpose of strengthening the force which Gen. POLK has wherewith to oppose SHERMAN's operations, he makes the advance of the Union army at Chattanooga all the more easy. With the rebels it is a matter of life and death that JOHNSON be able to cover Atlanta and the south line of railroad connecting Georgia with Virginia by way of Augusta, Savannah and Charleston. If he loses that, he is hopelessly cut off from his communications with LEE, and he *will* lose it if he attempts any weakening of his force.

The announcement of the advance of the force under the immediate command of Gen. GRANT, appears to have been somewhat premature. It is certainly good policy for him to await the further development of SHERMAN's operations. At the same time, it is encouraging to know that he is now ready to move.

Slavery and the "Democratic" Party.

It is related that JOANA, mother of the Emperor CHARLES V., upon the death of her husband, PHILIP the Handsome, of Austria, had his body laid in state in a magnificent dress, and watched over it, in the hope of returning life, till she could endure the rottenness no longer. It was wonderful devotion, but an American case far beats it. A King died here—struck through the inwards one April morning by a cannon ball fired by certain lunatic subjects of his in Charleston Harbor. He was a King not handsome like PHILIP, but as hideous as sin. And yet not for three weeks, but for almost three whole years, has his disconsolate relict hung over him, refusing to make him dead. It is only when human nature cannot possibly stand the stench longer, that consent is given to shovel him under.

The late speech of Mr. COX in the House, and the misgivings of the leading Democratic organs, make it very plain that the Democratic party has at last come to feel that Slavery is really defunct—that fate, with its inexorable shears, has actually cut the tie which for better or worse bound them through a generation. The resignation which reason could not produce has been wrought at last by sheer necessity of self-preservation. The Democracy would have rotted to its very marrow had it held longer to its old love.

But as the party comes out into fresh air, and reason returns, we are sorry to see it manifest a disposition to deny that it was ever joined to Slavery. We can make all allowance for its shame in realizing now the abominable character of its former union with this accursed pest, but we say that common decency requires that the attachment which lasted through life, and which so obstinately resisted all evidence that life was gone, should not now, at this late day, be disavowed, and repelled as a slander. No one could blame the Democracy for never recurring to the past. But this denying that the past has ever existed, this assertion that it never really had any liking for Slavery, that its sole effort was to have nothing to do with Slavery, one way or the other, is too scandalous. It would be infinitely more to its credit to rear a stone over its once-beloved partner, inscribe an affectionate epitaph, and then go its way in sadness and silence.

"While we never were Pro-Slavery, we were for non-intervention," says COX. Was there ever such audacity? There was one Democratic candidate, at the last Presidential election, it is true, who went before his party, and afterward before the people, on that issue. He was rejected by his party in convention, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, an avowed interventionist for Slavery, was nominated in his place. He appealed to the people, and but one solitary Democratic State—Missouri—supported him. New-Jersey gave him a part of a mixed vote, but every other Democratic State cast its electoral vote unbroken for BRECKINRIDGE, whom Mr. DOUGLAS himself, in his letter to the Baltimore Convention, declared would intervene for Slavery as Mr. LINCOLN would intervene against it. It is not at all necessary to go back of that Presidential canvass for proof that the Democratic party was positively and irrevocably wedded to the institution of Slavery. Its abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, its almost unanimous endeavor to force the Pro-Slavery Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, its approval of the Dred Scott decision, which was designed to propagate Slavery everywhere by constitutional guaranty—these and the whole long catalogue of Democratic acts, executive, legislative, and judicial, extending through years, all directed to the single object of strengthening and perpetuating the slave power, may be left out of mind. Proof enough of the union between Northern Democracy and Slavery may be found in the single circumstance that while JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE received *ninety-one* electoral votes, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS received but *eleven*. Mr. COX, and all his fellow Copperheads, may protest until they are black in the face, that their party was not a Pro-Slavery, but a non-intervention party, it will not make their present abandonment of Slavery a whit the more respectable. Protest as they may, the fact will go into history that the Democratic party in its later years gave itself to Slavery, hand and heart, and that it adhered to Slavery, when dead, with a stubbornness of fond infatuation such as the world has seldom seen.

Now that all hope of reviving Slavery is given up, and an absolute repudiation of it is openly made, we are curious to see where the vehement craving of this false Democracy for the spoils of office will take them. There is no slave power now to supply those spoils, and yet their nature is such that without them they die. It is very unfortunate for them that Anti-Slavery of a very radical spirit is taking possession of the South, the home of their former strength, and that it repels them with an absolute detestation. The reclaimed Unionists are almost to a man the sworn enemies of Slavery, and of the political party which was connected with it. There is not the slightest indication that any of the Southern States when restored will adopt any other than a thorough Anti-Slavery policy, with which the Federal Government will be expected to cooperate. What is not Anti-Slavery unionism in these States is Pro-Slavery rebellion. Of course the Democracy cannot consort with the latter. But what is to become of them if the North is to remain Anti-Slavery and the South is to become such? Where will a place be found for them? Some of them say in non-intervention. But that is impossible. The Federal Government, in its task of restoring the Union, cannot help cooperating with the Union element in the States to be restored, and has to commit itself to a definite policy. Neutrality in a matter bearing so closely upon the reconstructive process is out of the question. If non-intervention was understood by the people to be a moral impossibility in 1860, its absurdity will be admitted everywhere in 1864. No man, not a downright lunatic, can seriously believe in national neutrality concerning Slavery after the deadly war made upon the nation by Slavery. The Copperheads will see readily enough that they can make no stand on non-intervention. But where will they move beyond? Will they cross the Lincoln ground to the extreme of Anti-Slavery? That hardly seems possible; but there are signs of such an inclination, and the world has already seen that there is no direction, and no length, to which they will not go after power. Well, we shall see.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.—This bill is at last a law. Both Houses, yesterday, agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference, and the President has, doubtless, signed it ere this. The essential changes made by the Conference Committee pertained chiefly to the exemption clause. The Senate's proposition to fix the commutation at $400, was modified so as to retain it at the old figure of $300, and the House proposition that such commutation shall exempt for only one draft, was changed so as to permit the commutation to exempt for one year. In this shape the bill passed, and is, perhaps, as effective as we could hope to get it at the hands of Congress. It improves materially upon the old act, and its final passage is, after all, in sufficient time for the draft ordered on the 10th of March.

MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.—Gen. MCCLELLAN's Report makes its appearance this week in the form of a supplement to the *Army and Navy Journal*, which has reprinted it entire as one of its series of official reports.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The GAZZNIGA night was, as usual, an immense success. Every seat was occupied, and long before the commencement of the opera the familiar notice was suspended outside, saying: "Standing room only." The standing room was perhaps not to be found, but the people were none the less numerous. No opera ever produced in New-York has seized the general public so completely as "Norma." If it could be given every evening, we are persuaded it would be to the interest of the management. But this, in view of the newly inaugurated and commendable enterprise, is impossible. The performance last evening was in all respects admirable. Miss KELLOGG, who is without doubt the perfect Gottham beau of Marguerite, came with exquisite and even surprising power and taste. Miss SCHOLD was also unusually good; and of the male artists we can add nothing to or detract from, the praise we have already bestowed upon them.

There will be a grand matinée to-day, at which Mme. MARIO, Signor MARIANI, Signor BRIGNOLI and others will appear. On Monday "I Puritani" will be given for the benefit of Signor BRIGNOLI.

WINTER GARDEN.—There will be a matinée performance of the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" here to-day, commencing at 1½ o'clock. The receipts will be handed over to the Sanitary Commission.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—We beg to call the attention of our amusement-going readers to the advertisement that this is the last appearance and the farewell benefit of those meritorious artists, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and bespeak for them an audience adequate with their merits.

A CHARITABLE CONCERT.—This evening, Feb. 20, a concert is to be given at Irving Hall for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, an association which finds the means really inadequate to the claims laid upon it. The entertainment promises to be a very attractive one. Mr. MILLS has generously volunteered his services, the New-York Sängerbund, a singing society of great merit, will perform several fine choruses, and a variety of other labors, which future advertisements will particularize, has been engaged. Our readers may rest assured that by attending this concert they will not only contribute toward a most praiseworthy object, but be rewarded for so doing, in passing a very agreeable evening.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON MATINEE TO-DAY.—The numerous ladies and families who were disappointed in obtaining admission to the matinée on Saturday last, will be pleased to learn that another will take place to-day at 2 o'clock, when all the varied attractions of this mammoth establishment will be put forth.

MUNICIPAL BANQUETS.

Spicy Views of the Mayor Thereon.

In answer to an invitation from the Committee, his Honor Mayor GUNTHER sends a sharp, curt and practical reply. He refuses to preside or to attend, and takes occasion to fire off several red hot shot which will be discovered when in the following correspondence very many may remark, "Good for Gunther!"

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

To Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther:

SIR: The committee appointed to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the Birthday of the immortal Washington, solicit the pleasure of your company to preside over the festivities incident to the occasion. If you cannot pleasantly attend and preside, will you be kind enough to inform the undersigned.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN BRICE, Chairman, &c.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

SIR: Yours of this date inviting me to attend and preside over the festivities in which you propose to indulge on the 22d of February coming, is before me. I beg leave respectfully to decline the invitation. In refusing to participate on this occasion I do not feel myself wanting in respect for the revered memory of the Father of his Country.

It is solely my purpose to discountenance, so far as in my power, the reckless extravagance of the times.

As intimated by you in the personal interview held yesterday, it is designed to give a grand dinner to the heads of the departments and the members of both Boards of the Common Council.

In times past, when perhaps the memory of WASHINGTON was held in quite as much veneration as at present, it was considered liberal in the Common Council to appropriate a few hundred dollars on WASHINGTON's Birthday to repeat the old custom of 1812, and then the military of the City vied with each other in patriotic displays; but of late years it has become fashionable to appropriate thousands of dollars of the people's money on such occasions, for what can scarcely be considered less than selfish indulgences. I should be glad for your sake as for the Common Council in this recent take a few steps backward.

Yours, respectfully,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Hon. JOHN BRICE, Chairman, &c.

The Conflagration at Gouverneur.

GOUVERNEUR, Friday, Feb. 19.

The terrible conflagration at Gouverneur, with forth the active sympathy of all classes, especially from the citizens and authorities of the adjoining towns. A large number of the sufferers were uninsured. The total loss is estimated at being upwards of a half million of dollars.

Prize Medal Sewing-Machines.

Prize's Concert Hall.

Best of all the Leading Premiums.

Silver Plate Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at twenty county agricultural institute and County Fair held in 1863. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 388 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
SINGER & COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
A most Delicate, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PREPARED ONLY BY PHALON & SON.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Mott's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.
There are many compositions in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are induced to purchase, which is purchased, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefit, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned proprietors of
MOTT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
present that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon by each of such parties, shall uncharitably designate his own hair, which is preferable

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, THE PROPER-ty lately occupied by Dr. Addison Abeel, and Rosen-av. These two fine lots of ground are handsomely laid out and well stocked with ornamental and shade trees, grapes, pears, and plums, in the highest state of cultivation. The house is 32x42, contains 12 rooms besides basement and attic; built by day's work in the most substantial and complete manner, and in the most convenient arrangement, &c. Hot-house and barn are new and handsome. Part or all of the property will be sold with the house, if desired. The premises are within a few minutes' walk from the City Hall, and are the most desirable and convenient place in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Bridge. The cistern is filled with rain water, and the place is supplied with the best of water, from the Croton Aqueduct. The cellar is dry, and the premises are in the best order. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage room for 4 carriages; 4th, coachman's room. Also, 10 lots of land on New-York av., Rose and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A lady's loan will be made if desired. Apply to

ABEL HEYWOOD, No. 32 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASE-ment brownstone house, No. 224 West 31st-st., opposite Madison-sq. Parlors, 14 feet deep; basement and attic finished in the best manner; 3 stoves; 2 furnaces; 2 cisterns; 2 hydrants; 2 bathrooms; 2 water-closets; bath, shower and stationary wash-tubs; 2 sinks with hot and cold water, and hot-air furnace in the cellar, with seven inches given immediately; $10,000 can be left on mortgage. Apply to BOOME & WELLS, No. 107 9th-av.

FOR SALE AT NORWICH, CONN.—ONE of the most desirable residences offered for sale, situated on one acre of ground, near the center of the city. The house is 60 feet by 35 feet, with two stories, elegantly and tastefully laid out and finished and shaded. Also, the stables and outbuildings are numerous and well built. This is the finest place in Norwich; near Dr. Farnsworth and A. H. Hubbard.

Possession can be had at once.

Please call on the undersigned for particulars, or address HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS ON Thursday, a large brick house and lot, No. 220 Thompson-st., near Prince.

Place of 10 acres near Islip, L. I., with with cottage-house, barn, cow-house, hen-house, furniture, stock, &c., and seven of land at North Islip, L. I., immediately adjoining the village.

Also 10 acres of fine farming land in Central Ill.

40 acres of land in Brewster County, Texas.

WM. CRUMBELIS, Commissioner of Money Counts.

No. 66 Williams-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, THE PROPER-ty lately occupied by Addison Abeel and Rosen-av. These two fine lots of ground are handsomely laid out and well stocked with ornamental and shade trees, grapes, pears, and plums, in the highest state of cultivation. The house is 32x42, contains 12 rooms besides basement and attic; built by day's work in the most substantial and complete manner, and in the most convenient arrangement, &c. Hot-house and barn are new and handsome. Part or all of the property will be sold with the house, if desired. The premises are within a few minutes' walk from the City Hall, and are the most desirable and convenient place in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Bridge. The cistern is filled with rain water, and the place is supplied with the best of water, from the Croton Aqueduct. The cellar is dry, and the premises are in the best order. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage room for 4 carriages; 4th, coachman's room. Also, 10 lots of land on New-York av., Rose and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A lady's loan will be made if desired. Apply to

ABEL HEYWOOD, No. 32 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE acres of land, corner of Clinton and De Kalb ave., Brooklyn. The house is finished throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and oak; two gas-rooms, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, dining-room, breakfast-room, in pale oak; elaborately carved mantels, marble-tiled hearths, with appropriate fixtures; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. The premises are beautifully situated, and the place is one of the finest in the vicinity. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room for 4 carriages; 4th, coachman's room. Also, 10 lots of land on New-York av., Rose and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A lady's loan will be made if desired. Apply to

ABEL HEYWOOD, No. 32 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements. Possession in a few days. A part of the furniture, which is new, will also be sold. Apply at No. 41 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, or No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

C. H. OLIVER.

$2,000—YORKVILLE.—FOR SALE, A well built two story basement, sub-cellar, brick house, all in good order; lot 20x100 feet; house pleasantly situated; easy terms; between 74 and 75 sts. Apply to R. THOMSON, Agent, 51-av., between 47 and 48th sts.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-av., three story frame cottage house and lot; house 22x32, with extensive lot, 25x100; bath-room, range, Croton water; house in fine order; large yard, with grape vines. Apply to owner, R. WILLIAMS, No. 122 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A MODERATE-ly sized and convenient house on pleasant Main-st., lot 50 by 300, with well fruit trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH B. VINDEN, or THEODORE W. RILEY, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER 4 hundred and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the city, country, at all prices; also, stock, houses, lots, farms, to let or lease, by PETER A. BERY, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 322 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh, N. B.—Rents and interest collected at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees; the finest situation on South Broad-st.; quite a fashionable walk of a quarter of a mile from New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILBAY, No. 51 Park-row.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and farms to let. For the season or year, by HENRY H. HACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 2 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, March 1st, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 20th-st., between Park and Madison-aves., in one of the best locations in this city. Inquire of HAMILTON & EYRES, building-st. of C. J. HAMILTON, No. 407 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 264 CLERMONT-AV., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Willoughby-aves., front, 18 feet; lot 100 feet; house, gas, water, bath, hot-air furnace, &c. Apply to ALFRED TREADWELL, No. 108 Pearl-st. (up stairs.) New-York.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS.—THE Gothic Factory and attic frame house with about one acre of land, carriage-house, barn, fine garden, fruit, &c., adjoining; walk from railroad depot. Apply to R. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st., or of Mr. L. BILLES, near the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A THREE-STORY, BASE-ment, brick dwelling in Hoyt-st., near Atlantic-av., containing gas, water, &c., in good condition. Apply to No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick house, No. 103 West 44th-st., in excellent order and good repair; house 20x50 by 45; lot the block; price, $9,500; cash, $3,000. Apply on premises, or at Room No. 15, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone houses, Nos. 31 and 33 West 20th-st., finished in the best manner with all the improvements. Apply on the premises, from 1 to 5 P. M., or of LOWER & DAVIS, foot of East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—FULL FRONT, HIGH STOOP, brick house, No. 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Also, No. 102 East 19th-st., near Stuyvesant-sq. Apply to R. SHERMAN, No. 74 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house, No. 12 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. House has all the modern improvements; possession 1st May; lease May 6, 1864. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 12a Waverley-place, between Washington-square and 6th-av., 18x50 feet. Price $9,000. Possession 1st May. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 93 JANE-ST., ONE DOOR west 6th-av., new and second-hand counters, tables, shelves, gas-pipes, plate-glass doors. Orders for the above fixtures and repairs executed in quick time and good style. Particular attention given to painting of stores and offices.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES IN Brooklyn, location from $4,000 to $7,000; also a large number of lots and farms; four beautiful lots on Central Hill, Jackson, Dekalb, Bedford-aves., Nos. 420 4th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, AT GIFFORD'S, Dutchess County, located in Hoosick, 35 minutes from New-York. On the premises is a good dwelling-house, also a small tenant-house, barn, hay house, &c. There are two orchards of choice fruit, and a spring near the house of excellent water. This place is admirably adapted for market-gardening purposes, being a mile and a half from a railroad station. Apply to THOMAS H. FRANKLIN, No. 14 Wall-st., or owner of place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A dwelling-house in New-York City or Harlem, a farm of 100 acres in Middlebury, Genesee County, N. Y., three miles from Attica Depot, on Genesee Valley Canal Railroad. It has stock, implements and everything on the place to commence farming with, or enough ready cash to pay for the farm. Description can be seen at office of the undersigned, No. 1 Wall-st., Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, 100 acres of superior farming land, 2 miles from Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, 7 miles from Ithaca; dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings; 40 acres now under plow; 10 acres in ground for the spring crop. Inquire of or address the owner, JAMES E. WOODWARD, Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE late Dr. Hosack, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., 1 mile from Staatsburgh Station, 1 mile from Hyde Park Station, 1 mile from Ferry, 1 mile from Post-office, 1 mile from Church, 1 mile from Academy, 1 mile from Mills, 1 mile from Stores, 1 mile from Factories, 1 mile from Hotels, 1 mile from Depot

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH WORSHIPS in Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st. All those deprived of former places of worship, and now and heretofore members of the 16th-st. Church, are cordially invited to attend. Preaching every Sabbath by Rev. G. G. Rogers, a former pastor. Subject morning SABBATH EVENING—The Heirloom of Faith or Infidelity? by W. Kingdon.

MARINER'S CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine. The twenty-first in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. L. Spong, of the Church, New-York, on SABBATH, Feb. 21, at 7½ P. M. Morning exercises at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. McGlashan, as usual.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF Pierrepont-street Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: The Aggressive Power of the Church in the Conversion of Perishing Men be made more prominent and prominent? And at 7½ P. M., the first of a new series of sermons on Death-bed Realities, or Voices from the Dying.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 5th-av., Rev. Dr. Curry, Pastor. Missionary Dinner, and at 7 P. M. by the pastor. At 7½ P. M. the Sunday School Missionary Society will be in meeting in the church, and be addressed by Rev. John Parker and others. All are invited. Seats free.

PROF. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., PRINCIPAL of Fort Edward Institute, will deliver the second lecture of the course before the City Sunday School Society of the Sabbath Schools in the 16th-st. Church, near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ P. M. Friends of the Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

HEBREW, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DOCTRINE.—Rev. C. T. Francis will deliver the second course of the Historical Society's Building, 548 Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: Hebrew Literature, or Moses as a Commercial Agent. NOTHING at 10½ o'clock. Subject: Paul and Christianity, or Man of Sin. Strangers cordially invited.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D.D., will resume his discourses on the Atonement on SUNDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at St. John's Church, Brooklyn. Subject—Universality and Penitence Authority of a Literary. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this Church SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Rev. L. H. King, at 10 A. M. by the Rev. E. F. Newman, D. D., and in the EVENING at 7½ by Rev. J. Parker. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th ave.—Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, Pastor. The services in this church will commence on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The annual Festival of the Sunday-school will be held in the lecture room of the church, on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 7½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH IN the Bloomingdale Church, on 43d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on The Moral Sublime of Prayer; Man, and at 7½ P. M., on Heaven. Vacant Will be Administered at the close of the evening service. Sunday School at 9 and 3 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th-st., on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, when an address will be delivered by T. C. Callaway, Jr., Esq. Young men are invited.
E. A. McBURNEY, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall corner of 8th-av. and 52d-st. Rev. R. C. Shipman, pastor. Regular service MORNING and EVENING. Sunday School for Evening. Prophetic History of the Chosen Church of God. The theory of the Baptists examined. Sermon at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 66 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder Royce Wheaton, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All who are interested to hear of the future "life," and "the kingdom," are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU SAINT ESPRIT," 21st East 22d-st., SUNDAY, Feb. 21. Morning services in the French language, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Verren, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Broadway and Bowling-sts.—The last lecture in the current course will be delivered by the Rev. Moses Ballou on SUNDAY EVENING, on The Methodist Church as he knew it and Practices. Mr. Ballou preaches also in the MORNING.

THEODORE D. WELD, THE ELOQUENT "Slavery as it Is." "The Bible against Slavery," etc., will deliver a lecture in the Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, upon The Work, the Time and the Way. In other words, upon the Duty of the Country for the Overthrow of the rebellion.

THE RIGHTS OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway. Subject—The Liturgy as a Basis of Union among Christians. Service to commence at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. Cheever will deliver the 8th lecture on Sunday's Holy Week, SABBATH EVENING, in the Church, on the Subject, The Wrath of God, Execution of the Disbelievers in the Corporation of Mercy. Services at 7½.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH IN the Church of the Ascension, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject: Rev. Will. Ellis Full; with Unfavorable Matter, Evening, Jesus: 1.—The Minister's Protest and Remedial Judging. Free seats and a cordial welcome to all.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Presbyterian Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. Rev. Robert S. Dickson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unacquainted with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Rev. Mr. Vivas, at No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 4th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.; seats free. Prayer Meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Church School of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., near 8th-av., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Thomas Pegram will address the audience.

MRS. CORAL V. HATCH WILL OCCUPY the desk at Clinton Hall to-morrow (SUNDAY) at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Subject for the afternoon—Silence. Evening subject chosen by the audience. Discussion after the Discourse. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., WILL Preach in the Church of Heaven Institute, 5th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Morning Service in the Church at 10½ o'clock.

AVENUE-ST. BROOKLYN.—BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON—Rev. Matthew Hale will speak, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, sermon on the Tomb of Washington, in commemoration of the Father of his Country. Services as usual at 10½ A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW, Rev. N. S. Cornwall, D. D., Rector. Service on SUNDAY, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Stone Church, 35th-st., first east of Broadway. Sermon by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., of St. Mark's Church.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—FULTON-AV., between Hoyt-st. and Bedford-av. Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, in the evening: Sanitary Fair. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—NO. 729 BROADWAY.—Rev. James L. Poultney will address the people, with notes upon the manners and customs of that country, illustrated with native dress, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.—Rev. George F. Wadsworth will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, in Memory of George Washington. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av.—Services on SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Vinton, rector. Rev. Dr. Hall, assistant. Rev. Dr. Hayes, rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio, will preach in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, Monroe Counter-place. Rev. Dr. F. A. Hawley, of Grace Church, Brooklyn, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

APPEAL SERMON—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. Cummins, Rector, Bishop Whittaker will preach morning and evening Feb. 21. Seats free to all.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, No. 30 Forsyth, near Union Building, Rev. Dr. Ward, pastor. Preaching SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock. P. M. on The Prophecy Fulfilled in Present and Speedy Events. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Cummings, Pastor. Sermons will preach on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY J. FOX WILL PREACH AT the house of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association, 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

THE REV. SAMUEL R. HELFF, D. D., of Church, Lewis Run, Pa., will preach in the 2d-st. Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

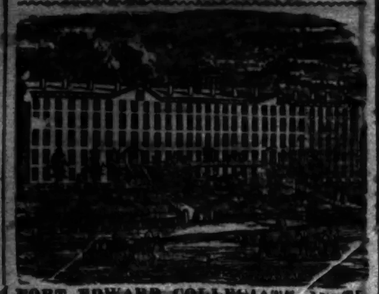
REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Church, corner of Bedford and Carroll-sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—ASKING Pastor-st., corner of Ann, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. BIRDSEYE TO THE BLIND PREACHES at Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 9 o'clock.

A CHRISTMPOINT—MONDAY EVENING, AT 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Church, Rev. D. C. Kelly will speak for the freedmen. All are invited.

INSTRUCTION.



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$128 PER YEAR FOR BOARD, WASHING, FUEL AND COMMON ENGLISH. Superb brick buildings. The best sustained boarding Seminary in the State. A good class always preparing for College. All the apparatus appliances of the best modern COMMERCIAL COLLEGES in successful use, and a large class graduates each term. As a LADIES' COLLEGE, the Institute is believed to be unsurpassed, either as to its facilities or as to the number, character and culture of its graduates by the most expensive or most flourishing exclusive Female Colleges. The present senior class numbers twenty ladies. Many choice young men also choose this Institute as the best available place of fitting for business and professional life. Spring term of 13 weeks begins March 24. Apply for catalogues or for rooms to
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UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 89 Prince-st., a few doors West of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 11. See the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL WRITING AND Book-keeping Institute, Broadway, corner of 12th-st., 9 to 9 daily from 9 to 9 P. M. Pupils lectured and Reviews by the Principals every Monday and Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Those interested are invited to be present or send for circulars.

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$75.50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH, half a year—from Feb. 24 to July 29—in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

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AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, OF MIDDLE age, with family, desires a situation in town or country; an eligible boarding school will be considered; satisfactory references given and expected. Address, for one month, A. M., Box No. 3,443 New-York Post-office.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unattained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severly tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano makers (father and four sons,) who present all their various improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1864, 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

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AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and equal to any in the market. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—An obvious improvement upon the harmonium or melodeon, have always received the first prizes wherever exhibited, recommended as the best instruments of their class in the world, by nearly all the first organ artists. See illustrated catalogues. Prices $60, $80, $100 and upward. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.
MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD To Me," and "When Old Friends Were Here," the last two songs of the late STEPHEN C. FOSTER, now ready; price, 25 cents each; mailed free. HORACE WATERS, publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

MONITOR PIANOS.—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call at Horace Waters & Gabler's Piano-rooms, the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 5th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

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A TENOR SINGER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO can take lead, has experience, and can furnish the highest references, desires a position as tenor singer, chorister or assist singer in some City church. Address G. E., New-Brighton, S. I.

WANTED—IN A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN the City, a leader of congregational singing. Address G. D., No. 206 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

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GREATEST PRINTERS IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, $3 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, 104 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE.—A house and grounds, or farm, on the Hudson River, east side, with river view, not above Yonkers, convenient to depot. Address J. H. B., Box No. 146 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE, Opposite the Academy of Music, Mr. Stoddart, Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.
THIS (SATURDAY) FEB. 20TH, GRAND MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 7½.
NEW ATTRACTIONS, NEW ARTISTS. Continued Success of the Great HIPPOTHEATRONIC TRIUMPHS at this new, superb and spaciously splendid PALACE OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, ACROBATIC AND ATHLETIC ART. CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING, EVERY EVENING, by the ELITE OF THE EMPIRE CITY. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE. A MYRIAD OF ARTISTS AND ATTRACTIONS, In Marvels of Equitation, Gymnastic Skill, Acrobatic Dexterity and Athletic Strength. UNAPPROACHABLE IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.
Reserved Stalls 75 cents; Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock. Carriages to be ordered at 10.

GRAND MATINEE THIS SATURDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK. EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE.
The proprietor has the pleasure of announcing that he has succeeded in making an engagement with MR. HENRY COOKE, and his great and renowned troupe of PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS, from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Circus Olympic Elysee, Paris, where FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY, Feb. 22, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS will celebrate the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of his Country on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1864, with a Dinner at the City Assembly Rooms. Tickets and no end of O. E. Gilderslieve, No. 105 Leonard-st., W. W. Osborn, No. 18 4th-av., H. S. Bancker, Tax Office, H. Clay Lanius, No. 1 Spruce-st., E. A. Bliss, No. 200 Mulberry-st., Jas. Griffith, No. 603 Orchard-st. THEO. BANCKER, G. O. of the O.

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THE GREAT SANITARY FAIR. BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND FAIR IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The Executive Committee of ladies and gentlemen announce the following programme:

On Monday, the 8th of February inst., the Birthday of Washington, the Fair will commence in this City. The committee hope that all business will, as far as possible, be suspended, and the day made a holiday for all classes of the population.

In the afternoon there will be a grand parade of the entire military force of the City, passing the Academy of Music, for a review at three o'clock precisely, including, it is hoped, the soldiers of our regiments in the army on furlough, and the United States Marines from the Navy-yard.

At 7 o'clock P. M. the various departments of the Fair will be thrown open. These are:

1. The auditorium of the Academy of Music, floored over through its entire area to the extent of more than 31,000 square feet, as a great Ladies' Bazaar, for the sale of lighter and more elegant kinds of dry and fancy goods, articles of vertu, and articles which are the product of woman's taste and skill.

2. The Art Gallery of Paintings and Sculpture, in the Connecting Gallery of the Academy.

3. The Museum of other works of art, relics and curiosities, memorials of the wars of the Union, past and present. Many of these articles are gifts and to be sold for the Fair; and others are loans on exhibition. The Museum is on the northeast corner of Montague-st., corner of Clinton-st., and in the immediate vicinity of the Academy.

4. The New-England Kitchen. This will represent New-England farm-house life in the last century, and offer substantial New-England fare of the best material and cooking. In the Kitchen there will be, according to nature's economy, various entertainments illustrative of the Olden Time. The Kitchen is entered either directly from Montague-st., opposite the Academy, or by a covered bridge thrown across the street from the eastern end of the Academy.

In the same building with the New-England Kitchen is the Department of Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, and the Receiving and Packing room for Hospital Clothing.

On the western end of the Academy is "Knickerbocker Hall," the refreshment-room of the Fair. Here meals will be served of all varieties, and in the style of the best City restaurants, to individuals or parties, at all business hours of the Fair. It can be entered from Montague-st., or directly from the vestibule of the Academy.

In accordance with resolutions of the Executive Boards, adopted in deference to a largely expressed public sentiment, and heretofore published, there will be no sale of wines and spirituous liquors.

The Post-office, in charge of a large and efficient committee of ladies and gentlemen, will occupy the proscenium box of the Academy on the right of the Stage.

The table of the Committee on Finance, where cash contributions to the Fair will be received, will be found on the opposite side of the stage, near the left proscenium box, which is the Treasurer's office.

A paper called the Drum-Beat, under the editorship of Rev. Dr. Storrs, aided by a numerous corps of contributors, will be published daily, and for sale in all the departments.

Dodworth's full band will be in attendance on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the first week, and on those of Friday and Saturday the band of the U. S. receiving-ship North Carolina, kindly detailed for the service by Capt. Meade.

A large corps of marshals to aid the ladies at the tables, and the Committee on Internal Arrangements, have volunteered for the purpose, and a sufficient police force will be on duty.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1. Ticket admitting one person, on Monday evening only, the opening night of the Fair, to all its departments, two dollars.

2. Season ticket, not transferable, admitting the holder at all times to all the departments of the Fair, at its opening and to its close, four dollars.

3. Season ticket, not transferable, admitting the holder to all the departments of the Fair, at all times on and after TUESDAY, the 23d inst., two dollars.

4. Single tickets for the remainder of the first week after the opening night; to the auditorium, fifty cents; to each of the other departments, twenty-five cents.

5. Single tickets for the second week, to the close of the Fair, to each of all the departments twenty-five cents.

On TUESDAY, the 23d inst., and thereafter during the Fair, the hours of business will be from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. each and every day. A signal for the company to retire will be given each night precisely at the last named hour.

The committee confidently hope that the claims of our sick and wounded soldiers on the public benevolence will be recognized by our loyal people as their great motive in preparing for and carrying on this Fair, and that when it is closed the grand result to its treasury will be but another proof how generously those claims are appreciated and met.

GENTLEMEN'S COMMITTEE.

Dwight Johnson, Chairman.
Frederick A. Farley, D. D., Cor. Sec'y.
Walter S. Griffith, Rec. Sec'y.
Jas. F. Trotthingham, Treasurer.

Hon. J. T. Brennahan, Hon. Jas. A. King,
Hon. Alfred M. Wood, Arthur W. Benson,
Hon. John A. Lott, E. B. Chittenden,
Samuel B. Caldwell, Henry E. Pierrepont,
Ambrose Snow, John D. McKenzie,
Thomas T. Buckley, Henry Sanderson,
A. A. Low, Geo. S. Stephenson,
Henry Sheldon, Archibald Baxter,
Chas. A. Meigs, Joseph Ripley,
William H. Jenkins, Edw'd J. Lowber,
Joseph Wilde, Luther H. Tyndall,
E. F. Olmsted, Jas. B. Armfield,
Elias Lounsbury, Peter Rice,
Hon. Edw'd A. Lambert, Willard M. Newell,
Ebenezer S. Mills, William Burdon,
James D. Sparkman, Emmanuel Hewlett,
J. Madison Hunting, Chas. A. Wemple.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. S. T. Strasahan, Chairman.
Mrs. H. L. Tucker, Cor. Sec.
Miss Kate L. Waterbury, Rec. Sec.

Mrs. G. S. Archer, Treasurer.

Mrs. G. S. Archer, Mrs. Alfred M. Wood,
Mrs. E. Anthony, Mrs. L. Harrington,
Mrs. W. Beecher, Mrs. G. H. Hanleman,
Mrs. A. W. Benson, Mrs. T. F. King,
Mrs. C. J. Burgess, Mrs. R. G. Mills,
Mrs. R. C. Brainard, Mrs. Morgan,
Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. W. M. Pell,
Mrs. E. T. Backley, Mrs. H. B. Pierrepont,
Mrs. W. L. Budington, Mrs. E. Sheldon,
Mrs. M. Burchard, Mrs. H. Sheldon,
Mrs. A. Bradshaw, Mrs. J. C. Smith,
Mrs. S. B. Caldwell, Mrs. Chas. Tracy,
Mrs. H. Chittenden, Mrs. G. S. Stephenson,
Mrs. W. J. Cogswell, Mrs. J. S. Swan,
Mrs. J. L. Dubois, Mrs. A. Trask,
Mrs. J. W. Harper, Mrs. J. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. A. Crittenden, Mrs. H. Waters.

TO THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to represent the wholesale and retail clothing and men's furnishing goods trade in the City of New-York, at a meeting held in this City on the 20th of March next.

You are doubtless aware that its object is to supply funds to the United States Sanitary Commission.

The services of this Commission are now recognized by the entire army and nation as having been beneficial, opportune and merciful in an unusual degree. Every soldier knows that their devotion to the sick and wounded soldier. Their tender sympathy, their unwearied care, their promptness and generous liberality with which we, who, at home, have been blessed with unprecedented prosperity, shall step forward to supply them with the means to this end.

The nation, and the brave veterans who impart their lives to save it, demand a generous response.

All branches of trade have their Committees at work, vying with each other as to which shall contribute the most in this great work.

Our trade (hardly second in importance to any other) cannot lag, if possible, in the amount of its contributions.

One or more members of the Committee will take pleasure in calling upon you in a few days.

Contributions will be received in either money or merchandise. If in money, it may be sent to either of the Committee.

If in merchandise, each article should be plainly marked, with the price and donor's name, as it will appear at the fair, and sent to the Receiving Depot, No. 3 Great Jones-st.

COMMITTEE.

John M. Devine, David Stoddart,
Hicks Brooks, Joseph S. Lowrey,
Wm. Bohman, Graham Lack,
James Wills, Jr., A. J. Fowler,
J. H. Williams, David Olon,
Charles Horton, Hartmer Bowen,
Aaron Raymond, Jas. Bonnington,
DANIEL DEVLIN, Chairman.
Robert F. Boston, Secretary.
GEO. F. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS. —The most perfect water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. VALLOTT'S UMBRELLA, 178 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) FEB. 20, at 1 o'clock, GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively only time of a matinee of Bellini's grand opera, in three acts, of NORMA, with the following incomparably great cast:
Norma.....Mme. MEDORI
Adalgisa.....Mlle. SULZER
Pollio.....Sig. MAZZOLENI
Orovese.....Sig. WEINLICH
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE ONE DOLLAR, TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 12; to commence at 1 o'clock.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock, TWELFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT. FIRST NIGHT THIS SEASON OF Signor BRIGNOLI, on which occasion will be produced Bellini's celebrated opera, in three acts, of I PURITANI, with the following extraordinary cast:
Elvira.....Miss KELLOGG
Lord Arthur.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Sir Richard.....Sig. BELLINI
Sir George.....Sig. ELIANI
Lord Walton.....Sig. MULLER
Henrietta.....Miss STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
WEDNESDAY—IONE.
THURSDAY—Second night of Sig. BRIGNOLI.
FRIDAY—Début of Miss HARRIS.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SATURDAY EVENING—EXTRA NIGHT. FAUST.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Hoyt & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK. SEVENTEENTH WEEK. EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR, WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE, THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN AMERICA.
This magnificent enterprise, which is still an unexampled and brilliant success, affords to all classes, even the most fastidious, a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares and business of routine life, and yet was the first appeals only to the highest intelligence, the purest taste and the best sentiments of the heart. It is a fairy realm of Travel, History, Literature and Song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery and the most exquisite productions of the art, ancient and modern day, in all lands; as beheld in the reality, and mingling the aspirations of devoted patriotism in the present with the recollections of the glorious past.
THE PROGRAMME IS ABSOLUTELY NEW EACH DAY, presenting ever fresh variety in scenes of rare beauty. The ridiculous attempts that have been made to imitate this sublime combination of artistic splendors need but excite the curiosity of the public to behold the original, which is as OVER THE HYPERION TO A SATYR.
While every age and sex may here enjoy the purest intellectual pleasures suited to their respective tastes.
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8.
Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¼ and 9¾ o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT
Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play, ROSEDALE, with its beautiful scenery, novel machinery, original music, great cast and attractive tableaux.
For the NINETY-THIRD TIME, and in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parken, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman will FOURTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, either in Europe or America, the east and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Some of which are
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS, as white as the driven snow; were recently imported from Germany, and are the only ones ever seen in any country. Never before was a single dark shade furnished the dazzling splendors of these magnificent birds.
A BEAUTIFUL NEBRASKA ELK, captured near Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri River, by A PARTY OF ASSINIBOINE INDIANS. The only one exhibited in the City for many years.
A BURMESE, OR SACRED COW. In the Empire of Burmah, this animal is worshipped by the inhabitants. It is considered a sacrilegious act to touch or molest them in any manner. To be seen at all hours, as immense number of other animals.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY. STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 1864. EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION. THE TWO VERY SUCCESSFUL OPERETTES, with the assistance of Madame DE LUSSAN. LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES. Comic opera, in one act, by Jacques Offenbach. LES DEUX AVEUGLES. Operette-bouffe, in one act, by Jacques Offenbach. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Carriages can be ordered at 10½ o'clock. Box-office open during the day, at No. 680 Broadway.

OLYMPIC. EXTRA NOTICE.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD begs to announce that the entertainments at her Theatre on Monday, WEDNESDAY NEXT, Feb. 24, will be for THE BENEFIT of the SANITARY COMMISSION, on which occasion the entire receipts will be presented to that institution, and attention is respectfully called to that evening. Seats can now be secured.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS. Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery. PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Engagement of MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL, the celebrated tight-rope artiste and dancuse; also, MR. JOHN DENIER, the wonderful gymnast. In addition to which will be offered AN ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN BILL. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, at Irving Hall, SATURDAY, Feb. 20. Miss Eleonora d'Angri, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Geisler, Herr Sipos, on the Hurmelphim, and the New-York Sangerbundes, a chorus of singers, will appear. Full orchestra and full bills. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; to be had at

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First page.

[illegible] Schleswig, but the destruction in crossing the Eider, the greatest man on the 2d were opposite. The Germans [illegible] Gall was moving to the Rear of Rendsburg.

MANNHEIM.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 3—Afternoon.

Cotton for the past three days, including to-day (Wednesday), sold up to 6,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. The market has been irregular and rather easier, but to-day there has been more disposition to buy of the Continent.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER yesterday was very dull—the most almost a blank as regards business. Prices tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, WARE & Co., BRAND, ARNOLD & Co., and others report prices generally higher under the warlike news from Denmark. Flour firm, and held for 24.6in. Wheat firm. Per Thurs. 24.6d. Corn rather easier to-day. Wheat: Red 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d. Corn 34.6d. Gaines; Mixed 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d. Provisions.—Messrs. Gordon, Brown & Co., and others report Beef unchanged. Pork steady; fine scarce at 63s. @67s. 6d. Bacon firm, at full rates. Cheese in better demand and 1s. 6d. higher. Butter less active, and a shade easier. Lard heavy firm at 63s. 6d@64s. 6d. Tallow very firm, 44s. 6d. for Spt. N. A.

PARIS.—Asher, Pearl, Hs.; Pots, 34s. 6d@35s. 6d. Sugar very quiet. Coffee steady. Rice, no sales. Resin quiet. Spirits of Turpentine firmer, 72s. 6d@73s. 6d. for French. Petroleum very quiet; sellers of refined at 1s. 1d. Linseed Cake flat.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer and tending upward. SUGAR inactive and prices are a shade easier. COFFEE firm at full prices. TEA quiet but firm. RICE firm, but business limited. TALLOW slow; P. C. 64s. 3d.@64s. 6d.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The following is from the Cork *Herald*, of the 4th:

THE WAR IN DENMARK—DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday Morning.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, of Prussia, employed seventy-four guns in the attack upon Missunde yesterday. His Royal Highness was convinced that the Danes will offer serious resistance to the Austrian and Prussian advance. There were 100 killed and wounded in yesterday's engagement. The troops behaved with great valor. The vanguard of the Eleventh Infantry Brigade were under fire. Missunde is damaged.

RENDSBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The Danish prisoners taken in the attack upon Missunde were brought in here to-day.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Feb. 3—12:25 A. M.

The repulsed attack on Missunde was not renewed.

KIEL, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The loss of the Prussians in the attack upon Missunde is estimated at 150 killed and wounded. The Prussians have retired to Eckenforde. Rain has set in.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The Proclamation of Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL to the Schleswigers says that the civil commissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume the administration of the Duchy of Schleswig, and not, as was stated, of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

KIEL, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

In the engagement near Missunde, yesterday, the Danes maintained a heavy cannonade from their forts against the storming parties of German infantry. The loss of the latter is estimated at 100 men, among whom are several superior officers. The Danes continue the cannonade to-day. The Prussians have brought heavy artillery to the front. Boats are ready for the transport of troops over the Schlei.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The *Evening Herald* has received the following special telegram:

RENDSBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 3—10¾ A. M.

About 100 wounded arrived here this morning from the storming of Missunde. Yesterday the Germans were repulsed four times, and finally retreated. Thaw and rain set in.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says: "The war in Denmark has created a suspension of our operations with the Baltic."

Correspondents from Swinemunde, Danzig, Pillau, &c., state, that although freights are offering at those places, shipmasters prefer to wait the turn of events, or at all events exhibit no disposition to commence their return voyage. The first vessel detained under the Danish embargo is the Prussian bark *Myrtha*, from Memel to London, under Average at Elsinore, in which port she has been stopped. The fleet of the disposal of the Danish Government, it is said, will be more than equal to this service.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 3—6¾ P. M.

The Bourse opened flat, but closed firm at 66f. 25c., or 5c. higher than yesterday.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The *Patrie* of this evening publishes, under reserve, the news that the Italian Government had protested against fortifications being erected by Austria near Peschiera, in contravention of the Treaty of 1859.

The Pope of this evening announces that Austria is making armaments on the Mincio.

ROMAN, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the new Viceroy of India, arrived at Calcutta on the 13th inst. The war on the frontier is at an end, and the force employed against the hill tribes has been broken up.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 4.

There has been no renewal of the attack on Missunde by the Germans.

The Danish loss was from 150 to 200.

The Prussian loss was from 240 to 300, and some accounts say that it was much greater than this.

LONDON, Thursday Morning, Feb. 4.

The *Times* has the following telegram:

Schleswig, Friday, Feb. 3—8:36 P. M.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Austrians attacked the position of Bistoro, one English mile south of Schleswig. *The Danes held their ground.* There was sharp fighting till after dark. The King of Denmark walked toward the outposts. No casualties are known. The Danes lost one field-piece.

LATER—The firing continues. Another attack is expected to-morrow. The wounded are being brought in.

An attack on the whole Danish line, from Missunde to Agel, is expected to take place to-day.

It is asserted that England has offered to guarantee all that Austria and Prussia have demanded of Denmark.

The *Alabama* was on the watch for vessels fifty miles south of Rangoon, on the 5th of January.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The *Times* seems inclined to cast upon Parliament the task of deciding the policy of the Cabinet. It says that the future course of British policy rests with the House of Commons. All that a neutral State may do, will no doubt be sanctioned by Parliament and public opinion.

The *Times* says the question whether the state of war on the part of Austria and Prussia against Denmark was definitely existing is such as to imperil the ships of those nations at present in the ports of this country, if they should put to sea and meet with Danish cruisers, has been a subject of anxious discussion. On the part of Prussia's interests there is apparently little doubt upon the subject, and German commerce will not likely soon pass into the hands of neutrals.

The Commercial Discount Market was without material alteration; but in the Stock Exchange yesterday there was diminution in the demand for money, and short loans were suffered at 6@7 per cent.

PROVISIONS steady. BEEF steady. PORK steady. BACON firm. BUTTER easier. LARD firm at 63s.@63s. 6d. TALLOW very dull.

POTASHES.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar dull and unchanged. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Resin quiet. Spirits Turpentine firmer. Petroleum dull at 1s. 1d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—BREADSTUFFS tending upward. SUGAR easier. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet and firm. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW dull.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Shares, 23@25 discount. Erie Shares, 41@43.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The steamships *Glasgow* and *Sidon* arrived out on the 3d, and the *Tecumseh* on the 4th.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 5,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and importers.

BREADSTUFFS firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

POTASHES quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

CONSOLS 90@90¾ for money. Illinois Central shares 23@25 discount. Erie 41@43.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Friday, Feb. 12—6 P. M.

100,000 Amer. Gold	150¾	100	Mich. So. R.	50	77¼
10,000 do	150¾	200	do	60	76¾
5,000 U. S. 7-30s	106¼	200	do	60	77
do	106¼	100	do	60	77⅛
do	106¼	100	Cumberland Co.		34½
Erie Railroad	120¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.		126¼
do	120¼	100	do		126¼
do	120¼	100	do	60	126¼
do	120¼	100	do	60	126¼
do	120¼	100	Pittsburgh		114¼
do	120¼	100	do		114¼
do	120¼	100	do	30	114¼
do	120¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		100¼
do	120¼	100	do		100¼
do	120¼	50	Rock Island R.		120¼
do	120¼	100	do		120¼
do	120¼	100	do		121
do	120¼	100	Northwestern	10	41¼
do	120¼	100	do	30	41¼
do	120¼	100	Fort Wayne		81¼
do	120¼	100	do		82
do	120¼	100	Cum. Coal		64¼
do	120¼	100	do		64¼
Erie R. Pf.	87	100	do		63
do	87	100	Cumb. Min. Co.		34¼
do	87	100	do		34
do	87	100	do		34
do	87	100	do		34¼
Mich. S. R.	147	100	do	30	33
do	147	100	do	30	33¼
do	147	100	do		34
do	147	100	do		34¼
do	147	100	do		34
do	147	100	do		34
do	147	100	do		34

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Petition of Home for Homeless Girls and Children for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Fox—
Petition of property-owners to have Macdougal-street repaired.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Petition of Commissioners of Charities and Correction to have sidewalks on the south side of Twenty-sixth-street and north side of Twenty-ninth-street, near Blackwell's Island, repaired, and Twenty-sixth-street paved with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Masterson—
Petition of the Ladies' Union Aid Society for the relief of destitute and children.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By the President—
Petition of the Church of the Covenant in reference to a crosswalk in front of their premises on the northwest corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and asking for a crosswalk.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Petition of property owners to have Twenty-ninth-street paved with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By the President—
Petition of Engine Company number Fifty-three for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Hardy—
Petition of David McMasters to be relieved from an assessment.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Arnuckle and Schoals to erect and maintain a shutter-box on the sidewalk in front of their premises, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Resolved, That Watts-street, between West and Washington streets, be regulated, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of number twenty Ninth Street-street be flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That the owners of property on both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from the Third to Lexington avenue, be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to regulate and grade the said street, between the said Third and Lexington avenues, at their own expense, the work to be under the directing and supervision of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That Fifth-street, from the Second-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the cost to be paid by the Comptroller to the Treasurer of said Fund, by warrant drawn for that amount upon the City Chamberlain, the amount to be charged to the account of commission.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By the President—
Resolved, That Watts-street, between West and Washington streets, be regulated, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the sum of Three thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated in aid of the Charitable Fund of the New-York Fire Department, as a donation, the amount to be paid by the Comptroller to the Treasurer of said Fund, by warrant drawn for that amount upon the City Chamberlain, the amount to be charged to the account of commission.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By the President—
Resolved, That Watts-street, between West and Washington streets, be regulated, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of number twenty Ninth Street-street be flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That the owners of property on both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from the Third to Lexington avenue, be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to regulate and grade the said street, between the said Third and Lexington avenues, at their own expense, the work to be under the directing and supervision of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That Fifth-street, from the Second-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the cost to be paid by the Comptroller to the Treasurer of said Fund, by warrant drawn for that amount upon the City Chamberlain, the amount to be charged to the account of commission.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By the President

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 11 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks.

The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster's Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 25, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 84 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863		$8,012,822 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		
For Premiums, viz:		
Original	$270,022 12	
Renewal	1,104,792 79	
War extra	38,374 91	
Total Premiums	$1,413,189 82	
Per Annuitant	22,317 97	
Per Insured	620,968 65—	2,097,291 44
Total		$11,004,254 60
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$444,026 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	171,625 00	
Paid Reductions of Premium	1,099 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,776 00	
Paid Annuities	13,167 38	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	2,718 23	
Paid Commissions	32,202 20	
Paid Taxes	38,045 32	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,792 99	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examiners	30,320 83	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	20,434 90—	878,209 78
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,125,264 81
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$328,443 07	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,754 12	
United States Stocks	4,716,067 50	
Real Estate	407,813 19	
Balance due from Agents	13,184 93	
		$10,875,264 81
Add:		
Interest accrued	$126,328 04	
Premiums due in course of transmission	20,658 74	
Interest semi-annual Premiums (say)	300,000 00	
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,394,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,911 67

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	3,642	$3,504,176
In force Feb. 1, 1863	18,644	43,778,522
In force Feb. 1, 1864	22,261	47,281,498
Net increase during year	3,617	3,503,976
Dividend Additions payable with Policies		$8,237,601

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct. (Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, WILLIAM MOORE, ROBERT B. MCCURDY, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., MARTIN BATES, JR., WM. J. BUNKER, WILLIAM SETTS, JOHN F. WILKERSON, JOHN WADSWORTH, ALFRED EDWARDS, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, JOHN M. STUART, OLIVER H. PALMER, SAML. S. SPROULS, SAML. M. CONNELL, LUCIUS ROBINSON, W. SMITH BROWN, ALEX. W. BRADFORD, RICHARD PATRICK, WILLIAM H. POPHAM, WILLIAM A. HAIRE, PETER WHEELER, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MILLARD FILLMORE, DAVID MOADLEY, HENRY A. SMYTHE, WILLIAM V. BRADY, W. E. DODGE, GEORGE B. COE, WM. K. STRONG, WM. H. VERMILYE, JOHN E. DEWELLE, WELLINGTON CLAPP, M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. S. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. RIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM SETTS, LL. D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. MCCURDY.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale two hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Rockhausen and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Chicamauga Railroad Company, running from La Grange to Lagrange; this element, the 12,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 150 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Lagrange, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad; forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 20 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads over or operation, entirely unopened very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines on Railroad or Lake.

Ample funds are under control, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain in deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 32 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and whose subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. B. JUDSON, President.

No. 32 William-st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD

MEETS DAILY AT No. 40 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., promptly.

Admission fee, $10 per member.

ALBERT E. NICOLAY, Manager.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 HANOVER-ST.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 55 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the (NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 55 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$6,314,398 23
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,602 34
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,031 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,697,668 39	
Losses paid during the same period	3,055,651 04	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,063,937 43	
The Company has the following assets, viz.: United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00	
Real Estate and Bonds & Mortgages	125,700 00	
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	204,964 51	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,276,676 03	
Cash in Bank	744,613 88	
Total amount of Assets	$9,295,546 22	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving upwards of one-half million dollars of profits, the entire net earnings of the business of 1863 will be declared and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amounted to | $14,329,686

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864	2,030,000
Total profits for 21½ years	$16,359,600
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash	11,690,910
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864	$4,268,670

By order of the Board,

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. F. Pruyn,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	C. T. Nicoll,	O. A. Hand,
Henry Ocit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	R. L. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	D. J. Hoyland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
J. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
L. Warner Weston,	A. A. Low,	C. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Daniel Ferry,	James Lee,

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., opposite the Post-Office. New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1863		$1,237,897 36
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		
For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c	$644,286 93	
For Interest and Rents	65,195 60	
For Interest and Rents accrued	14,313 80	
		723,495 33
		$2,030,996 73
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by Death on Policies and Bonds	$133,854 27	
Payment of Annuities	3,000 00	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Medical Examiners Fees, Commissions, &c	88,595 07	
Paid Dividends, Re-insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonds and Interest on Dividends	246,695 37	
		471,149 51
		$1,548,849 22
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$27,902 12	
Bonds and Mortgages	321,974 00	
Real Estate	146,613 74	
Premium Notes on Policies in Force	826,943 34	
(The Actuarial estimate of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $700,000)		
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums Deferred	55,822 07	
United States and New-York State Stocks	370,416 25	
Premiums and Interest in the hands of Agents in course of collection and transmission, secured by Bonds	119,442 13	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	55,850 00	
Interest accrued to 1st January, and all other property	14,348 58	
		$1,548,849 22

HENRY STORRS, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
E. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
A. DUBOIS, Medical Examiner.
ESTBROOKS & VAN SCHAICK, Counsel.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 241 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 18, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN S. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	A. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. CRAVEN,	EDMUND T. R. GIBSON,
HIRAM R. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER MCCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN I. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TUTTLE,
LEVERETT R. MAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES H. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

J. R. THOMPSON, Jr., Secy.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues
Purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD bought and sold on commission.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. G. RUGGLES,
No. 15 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the Bonds of Richland County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by the acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SON, No. 40 Exchange-st., where full information regarding the resources and taxable wealth of the county will be given.

PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$245,800 77	
Premiums received from these Date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,022,303 99	
Total amount of premiums		$3,262,204 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,582,652 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, Stamp and Government taxes	204,620 19—	1,225,770 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$1,356,882 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 00—	1,357,181 61
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$915,974 53	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 15, 1864	269,514 60—	436,269 73
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		37,555 20
		$398,464 53
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$396,717 33
{this receives thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		110,000 00
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old Stock 8 per Cent., and on new Stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent		$286,717 33
Payable in Cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		$71,313 00
		$215,404 33
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,300,000,) 13 per cent		168,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 33
The Company have the following Assets:		
United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,378 00	
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvage and other Securities	114,022 41	
Cash in Bank and on Deposit	131,417 31	
Bills Receivable and Premium Notes	2,412,679 94	
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,274 44	
Total amount of Assets	$3,148,830 30	

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and Other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JAN. 20, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the close of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificates) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES RICKOY,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
ALEX. M. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. EARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	R. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
C. A. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
R. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	R. GRIFFITH,

R. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$156,811 67	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 67
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$181,907 18
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	$41,204 49	
Return premiums	27,667 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,548 43	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	709,789 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,036 29	921,351 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,938 83
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		72,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		23,777 81
Total assets		$1,255,980 07

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
C. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK S. BETTS,
MOSES H. HOPFOOK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
F. W. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,	J. F. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LEONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL REED,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
G. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
G. L. ATKERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. G. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER E. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LEONEY, Vice-President.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 256, laws of 1863, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed as fast by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will be charged up upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. R. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

dis-lawsmtf

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 143 South 2d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commission charged. Applications in writing, with designs of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counselor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1864.

THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE FROM ITS Depositors, on deposit, at par, the circulating notes of all the National Banks in the United States.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

LOANS AT THE
RATE OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, PERSONAL PROPERTY, MERCHANDISE AND DRY-GOODS IN SUM OF THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR THE SAME, BY APPLYING TO

S. BARNARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,
No. 8 BROAD-ST. NEAR WALL-ST.

N. B.—LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS. PARTIES LIVING AT A DISTANCE CAN ADDRESS AS ABOVE, IN FULL CONFIDENCE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.

Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind or description of the above articles most required will be given on application, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.

The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an Inspector appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing, Felt and Pitch."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractors and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness:

{ Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government or responsible person known to this office.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No mares will be received.

The horses must be delivered in this City within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

These horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand horses, of the following description, viz:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (2,000) two thousand horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five (5) and eight (8) years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, and well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less than one thousand one hundred (1,100) pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and Post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness:

{ Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government or responsible person known to this office.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No mares will be received.

The horses must be delivered in this City within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

These horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 14, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms of proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12. J. B. JASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 16th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Pearl-st., New-York. The books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Dividend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 25, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, daily.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

OFFICE FACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid for a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 44 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 21 PINE-ST., NEW